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## THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1858.

One of the provisions of the Conference bill about Kansas is, that if the people of the Territory rejected the proposition of admission under the Lecompton Constitution, the Territory would not be admitted as a State until it had ninety-three thousand inhabitants. We foresaw at the time that this provision would be repudiated by all parties in the free States. After the effort to admit the State with half that population, under the Lecompton Constitution, no candidate for Congress before the people of a free State would indorse that provision. And so it is. They all repudiate it with one accord. They are committed to it, by the action and declarations of election. But what things can be done as well as others, something can't be done half as well; and the support of this provision in a free State is one of them. It is a piece of superficial sentiment given as a candidate for votes, "Sir, you voted to admit Kansas into the Union as a slave State, when she had only forty or fifty thousand inhabitants; now, if she applies to be admitted as a free State, will you refuse to admit her unless she has ninety-three thousand inhabitants?" The candidate replies by instinct, that he will admit her upon a fair application, without regard to population. If he says the contrary, he had as well get down from the stump, take something to drink, and go home; for his vote will be rather scarce when the election comes off.

*Louisville Democrat.*

We are obliged to infer from this, that the editor of the Democrat expects and wishes the people and Congress to disregard that provision of the English bill which requires that Kansas shall wait for admission into the Union till the census shall show that she has a population of upwards of ninety-three thousand. It is, however, the very first evidence or shadow of evidence we have ever seen of his opposition to that proposition, or of his willingness to see it set at naught.

The editor of the Democrat avowedly considered the English bill as in most respects a very absurd and ridiculous measure, but he suggested no amendment of it, and he was in favor of its adoption by Congress; and, after its adoption, he advocated a universal acquiescence in it. As for the clause requiring Kansas, in the event of her rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, to wait for admission till she should have upwards of ninety-three thousand inhabitants, he said he always had been in favor of her waiting till she should have such a population; he insisted that the provision was just and right in itself, and could, in no aspect of the case, be considered by the people of Kansas as a hardship. He presented this view repeatedly; and not in a single instance did he, until yesterday, intimate that the provision could or would or should under any circumstances be relaxed. We saw several distinct and deliberate efforts, not without hopes of success, to induce him to abandon the restrictive provision or at least to say that it ought not be insisted on if Kansas should apply for admission before having the requisite amount of population, but we could not win from him a single word of concession. Upon that point he seemed inexorable.

We do not know what the present population of Kansas is, nor at what rate it is increasing. She may, when she shall apply for admission, have the amount of population required by the English bill, but perhaps she will not; and very many think she will not have it for years. We are for letting her come in as soon as she may apply, no matter whether she shall have the requisite population or not, and we presume that all or nearly all of those who opposed the miserable Lecompton bill and the still more miserable English bill take the same position; but surely those who sustained the English bill cannot take that position without being false and treacherous. The Southern Democrats in Congress were at first inclined to oppose the vile English bill with all their might, and we all know what was the consideration that finally conciliated their support. They knew perfectly well that Kansas, voting under the provisions of that wretched bill, would crush out the Lecompton constitution, yet they were induced to support it and they did so simply because it contained the provision that Kansas, after rejecting Lecompton, should not come at once into the Union as a free State but stay out till she should have nearly a hundred thousand inhabitants. They thought and proclaimed that this would give the South another chance and an important one to make her a slave State. They believed and said, that, during the time that should elapse before she would have the amount of population requisite for admission, the people of the South would have every facility for establishing themselves with their slaves within her limits, whilst the Northern vagabonds would return home or go off to other and newer regions—so that Kansas, after all, when ready to come in, would come in as a slave State. Without the restrictive clause, the Southern Democrats in Congress would never have voted for the bill; and, when they did vote for it, they fully and implicitly relied on the faith and truth of the Northern Democrats, who also voted for it, for the strict observance and performance of the stipulation. The English bill was a Northern Democratic expedient. A virtual submission of the Lecompton constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas was obtained by the Northern Democrats in Congress upon the express and written and plighted condition that Kansas should not come in under any other than the Lecompton constitution with less than ninety-three thousand inhabitants.

And now we behold nearly all of the Northern Democrats, who supported the English bill, and, by means of the restrictive clause, got it supported by the South, abandoning the restriction and trampling it under foot. We learn that even Mr. English himself, the author of the bill, restriction and all, sets the restriction at naught. He and his political friends, in shameful violation of their own pledges, in base contempt of the obligatory force of their own measure, in utter disregard of every principle of honesty, of honor, and of truth, not recognize the Kansas restriction as involving any binding obligation whatever. We know of but one Democratic candidate for Congress in all the non-slaveholding States that does not declare for the practical annulment of the restrictive clause of the English bill, and he is a pitiful and contemptible changeling who is very likely to take to-morrow a position directly opposite to that which he takes to-day. We should like to hear the Southern Democratic organs speak out upon this subject if they have anything to say. Let them tell the nation whether they are willing for the treacherous sacrifice, by their Northern brethren, of all that made the English bill even tolerable to any Southern mind. Let them say whether they are prepared to submit to being thus cheated, fooled, duped, swindled, bumbugged. So far as we know, the extraordinary puragraph copied above from the Louisville Democrat is the very first indication, in any Southern Democratic quarter, of a disposition to submit to this last scheme of Northern Democratic treachery.

*Resolved*, That, while we recognize the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, we deny in it to establish slavery within the Territories, to extend slavery therein, or to declare its existence therein, against the voice and will of the people.

*American N. Y. Convention.*

Here the power of Congress over the Territories is affirmed. What power they do not affirm, but they are careful to say that Congress has not the power to establish slavery in the Territories, or extend slavery therein, or declare its existence therein, against the voice of the people. And the other rejoices at this.

What is to be done, then, if the people of a Territory refuse to give protection to property in slaves, which, according to the decision of the highest Court in the country, is by the Federal Constitution? Will Congress do nothing in such a case? Something they must do. Or they will.

One would suppose from this, that the editor of the Democrat would have Congress protect the people of a Territory in their possession of slaves if the Territorial Legislature should refuse to do so. But no—when he is forced by point blank questioning to speak out upon the subject, he declares that Congress has no right to interfere in any case with the matter of slavery in the Territories. He dares not gainsay one word of the resolution quoted and apparently condemned by him in his paper of Thursday.

Mr. Yancy of Alabama and Mr. Pryor of the Richmond South had a warm debate in the late Southern Convention, and now they are keeping it up in letters publicly addressed to each other. Yancey is generally thought to have got the best of it in the oral discussion, but we guess, that, in writing, he will have to acknowledge Pryor's priority.

MEAN SPIRITEDNESS.—The Louisville Journal says:

"Every mail from Illinois brings accounts of the derogation of Douglas Democrats in the State by the President and Cabinet. And yet Douglas does not strike back at the Administration, and many of his particular friends—such as he Louisville Democrat, the Washington States, &c.—decline to strike for him. It is a pitiful exhibition of meanspiritedness."

What may seem "mean-spirit-ed" to the Louisville Journal may be a most high-spirited exercise of the dignity of party organization. No doubt the Democratic party thinks, and will think, that it is not a "pitiful exhibition of mean-spirit-edness" to refrain from "striking back," but the highest homage we could pay to principle. Mr. Buchanan was placed in the Presidential chair by the united Democracy. The same Democracy now sustain the principles on which they put Mr. Buchanan there, and upon the same broad ground it endorses Senator Douglas. They would be neither policy, common sense, nor justice in striking at the President, who is not responsible for the extravagant stupidity of hired libels.

We should, indeed, insult the Democratic party by placing its elected chief on a level with the veiled outlaws who stab at private worth and public honesty in the columns of the Union newspaper.

Why should Mr. Douglas, or those who think he is right, "strike back at the Administration?" Are we to meet the White House and the Union office change places, and visit on the former the retributive justice which most overtakes the base treason and the sleaker ingratitude of the latter? Certainly not. If the Louisville, or any other journal, stranded the full-minded, long-winded, plain-spoken, Black Republican Union is, or could be, the organ of President Buchanan—if it assailed the Union, or, by hypocritical love and insulting to the South is or could be, the organ of the Cabinet, the majority of which are Southern men, it is equally stupid and base to "strike back."

The Washington States thus undertakes to excuse itself for its leniency toward the President by holding out the idea that he is not responsible for the violent course of the Washington Union toward Douglas. But the Washington States knows, and everybody else knows, that the President is responsible for the Union's course toward Douglas. The editor of the States, no matter what he pretends to know or not to know, does know perfectly well that the Union would no more pursue the course it does toward the Illinois Senator without the President's approbation than it would cut its own throat or jump into the Potomac. And that editor knows that the President unequivocally indicates, and distinctly expresses, his cordial approval of the Union's warfare on Douglas by permitting that paper to be considered, as the whole country knows it is considered, his chief organ, and by sustaining, with its official patronage, its ability to inhale the breath which it exhales in the form of furious denunciation against the Illinois Senator. And, moreover that endless know-nothing, as every discerning individual of either party, will, and man in the nation knows, that the President and his Cabinet not only approve and incite the Union's fierce attacks upon Douglas but record them and even go beyond them, far beyond them, by remorselessly striking down in Illinois and everywhere else all the office-holders that dare to sustain Douglas, or to express a sympathy with him, or to allow themselves to be even suspected of a sympathy with him, in his desperate struggles to preserve his political life. The Washington States knows, and we all know, that, while the Union can at most but assail Stephen A. Douglas with hard and bitter words, thus setting an example for the rest of the dependents and favor-seekers of the Administration, the Administration itself assails him with *deeds*, dealing deadly blows upon the head of every official that hesitates to join in the work of his overthrow.

We repeat then that the Washington States, the Louisville Democrat, and all the rest of the Democratic organs, that assume to rebuke the Washington Union's ferocious attacks upon Mr. Douglas and yet utter no words but the soft words of praise in speaking of Mr. Buchanan and his administration, are guilty of gross and most shameful cowardice. They strike at a Democratic editor that does the bidding of a master, and yet they have nothing but flatteries and fawnings for the master, who not only sustains and prompts the offending editor but infinitely transcends in power and efficiency all his efforts toward the eternal prostration of the Illinois rebel.

THE OREGON BOUNDARY.—China being now about to assume a position among the great living powers of the earth, and cast off her tortoise policy, it is to be regretted that the Oregon settlement was so disastrously yielded under Polk's administration. We need not stop to inquire whether the Fraser river possesses are of any very great value for their gold produce, but their position is important, and that they ought to belong to the United States is as evident as that they might have been ours, if the Democracy had not backed out from the position first taken on the Oregon boundary question. President Polk, with Mr. Buchanan as his Secretary of State, lost us this region. In 1845, the cry was, "the whole of Oregon or non; 54.40 or fight!" The Washington Union was then full of bravado, and called upon the Democratic party to stand firm and not flinch, as "our right to Oregon was clear and unquestionable." The Democratic leaders, Cass, Buchanan, Atchinson, Allen, Dix, and Dickinson, were all for immediate war, until the Whig opposition voted against the notice of the General resolutions instead of opposing them, as the administration hoped they would. Mr. Buchanan denied to make his political capital by claiming the whole of Oregon and throwing the responsibility of the loss upon the Whigs, but he was checked by the unexpected movement of the opposition. As soon as it was found that the conservative element of Congress would not baulk the administration in its pretended anxiety for war, a "change came over the spirit" of the Democracy, and, instead of bluster, they were for conciliation and negotiation, deprecating any legislation which would "jeopard the national peace" or "incre the semblance of a war of conquest."

Rhett, of South Carolina, dropped his fiery position, and Mr. Calhoun came back to the United States Senate as a pacificator and proposed the surrender of all our "clear and unquestionable right" beyond the 49th parallel. If the true interests and honor of the Union had not been made subservient to the perpetuation of Democratic power; if the administration had not refused its response to the "Amen" of the Washington Union when it said "the Democracy of the country will not flinch;" if, while the voice of the Senate was "still for war," the secret thoughts of Mr. Buchanan were not "turned en peace," and his time occupied in covertly negotiating with Mr. Pakenham for concession, we might at this moment have owned Vancouver's Island, the Fraser river country, and perhaps every inch of the continent's soil north of that fatal parallel of 49 degrees. For their loss, the country has to thank James Buchanan!

ASSASSINATIONS AT HAVANA.—The editors of the Philadelphia Argus learn from a reliable private source, that several intelligent and wealthy young Creoles, connected with the best families in Cuba, have recently been found murdered in the streets. In every instance they have been young men of distinction and promise, known to favor or suspected of favoring liberal principles. There is a strong belief among the native population that these diabolical assassinations are procured through the contrivance of the government, and the notorious robber and highwayman, called *El Valenciano*, who was not long ago pardoned by General Concha, and placed in the confidential police, is the agent in these outrages on humanity.

The editor of the Democrat asked a friend from a neighboring town, the other day, how he stood politically, and his reply, more expressive than elegant, was: "Oh, I haven't tit yet." That Lecompton bomb-shell in the Democratic party blew many of its members sky-high. The Democrat itself was turned heels over head several times and stunned by the concussion, while its country friend is yet in the clouds.

A Cincinnati paper records "the death of a girl three years old from eating matches." We have seen, among full-grown epicures, several "eating-matches" that we almost expected to result in death.

We wouldn't, if we could, deny the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer the precious privilege of lying about us. He obtained the Cincinnati postoffice by slandering his betters, and he can expect to keep it only by the same means.

A Republican editor, with no especial fitness of language, calls the U. S. Treasury "an Augean stable." If it is an Augean stable, Mr. Buchanan must be a Hercules, for he has *cleaned it out*.

BROWNLOW ON CINCINNATI.—Parson Brownlow, in the "letters of travel" he is sending to his paper at Knoxville, is quite complimentary to some cities and very severe upon others. He is evidently no admirer of Cincinnati. We subjoin his picture of her, dashed off with a bold fist. He clearly thinks she has little or nothing to redeem her. He is fully of opinion that she

Has all the vices that could sink her down low,
With not one person like unto Parson Brownlow:

I attended the market this morning, and found it equal to the importance of the city. The *vegetable* market is hard to beat for size and appearance. I never beheld such a mixture of well-dressed gentlemen, low down Germans, vulgar Irishmen, dirty Italians, French, Welch, Norwegians, Yankees, negroes, and all of the odds and ends of God's creation! A majority of the inhabitants are foreigners and the negroes are all of the dirty, do the drudgery. As to *colors*, I am unable to form any opinion. I have no assurance that any one man in the city is white man. Black, dun, red, mixed, claybank, chicken-hearted, and all other colors reach the eye. I was struck with the fact that every negro woman I met with a child, had two, three, or one more small ones following, carried or accumulated as mulatto—no fathers visible. This is the work of pious Abolitionists or freedom shriekers!

No consideration could induce me to take up my residence in Cincinnati, or where every half negro, in trade and commerce; but it is a fact city, and as corrupt as the devil could wish it. It is full of rascally politicians, and base stock dealers.

Even the *beggars* are thieves and impostors. The streets are full of them.

In soliciting charities, in creating houses of worship, building orphan asylums, or whatsoever else mixed population go at, the *thief* and *impostor* stick out.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal recently stated that Gov. Stewart, the Chief Magistrate of the State, had got drunk, engaged in a fight with a German physician, and been badly whipped. The Governor's organs don't deny that he was intoxicated or that he got into a fight with a Dutch doctor, but they protest vehemently that he was not *whipped* in the fight, and thereupon they utter the most pathetic moral reflections upon the cruel injustice done him by the calumny, as they call it. The St. Louis News makes this manly reply:

To say that a man was "whipped" in a fight is no "calumny." Many a deserving citizen may have no prowess as a fighting man, and, in getting whipped, might yet entitle to digrace, without the slightest reflection on his character, be was enbroiled in the fight.

The disgrace to the Governor of Missouri does not debase the character of the man who whipped him. It consists in the fact that he is a shameless and deplorable inebriate—that he notoriously frequents every dram-hole within his reach—that he engages in drunken altercations with the lowest classes that he meets with at such places. He now bears on his face a bloody bruise, obtained in the drunken fight at St. Joseph.

This is truth, and no "calumny." It is a crying insult to the State for a man honored with its first office to behave so. And the Republican, instead of trying to make the public and Stewart himself believe that he has any remnant of character and decency left, would better commune the dignity of the State by inducing him to resign or reform.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The report now is that business is delayed on the line until stronger cables can be procured for the land connections. The shore friction is the great danger, for the Boston Traveler says it has thus far been found impracticable to lay a submarine cable that will remain for any length of time between the main land and Martha's Vineyard. A line has been twice laid from Falmouth across the Sound to the Vineyard, a distance of about four miles; but it has soon been broken by the winding of the sea-weed around it and the strength of the current. Bunches of the sea-weed accumulating, in a short time, to the size of a hayrick, would get tangled around it, till the force of the stream or tide, in the Sound, would break the cable, which is similar to that used between Trinity Bay and Valentia, for the Atlantic telegraph.

It being rather pompously announced in a Democratic journal, that one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party is hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, the National Intelligencer asks, "why it is, if the Democracy, during the last twenty years and longer, have proved their unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, that the country is still plagued with these abominations notwithstanding the omnipotence of the Democratic party? If gold and silver is the only safe, constitutional currency, why have not the Democracy given this boon to the nation?"

The editor of the Democrat backs out of his anti Lecompton attitude with crab-like dexterity and grace. He says all he "contended for is accomplished; the people of Kansas have not been subjected to a constitution without their consent. The rest is not worth a notice." But Col Forney tells us the great battle has yet to be fought for a "living principle," which the President has betrayed, but to which the South is committed. Of the twain, which is to be regarded as the proper exponent?

Late Texas papers announce the deaths of Ex-Gov. Geo. T. Wood, Mr. W. Field's, State engineer, and Col. Sam. Williams, president of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston. A number of Indian depredations are recorded.

The Galveston papers continue to report deaths from yellow fever. Up to the 11th, fourteen deaths had occurred, and since then others are reported.

The boundary commission will be organized at San Antonia. They will leave that place about the middle of October, and proceed to El Paso—the beginning point.

There seems to be some dispute as to the cause of the separation of Mrs. Cora A. Hatch, the young and pretty spiritual medium, from her husband. Most ascribe it to spiritual influence. We rather guess that the spirit which did the mischief wasn't a disembodied one by any means.

The Democrats have nominated David Tod to run against Hutchings, Giddings's successor. Those Locos are "fond of their Tod;" and David, knowing it, will doubtless avail himself of a sling in the contest.

Mr. Douglas threatens to "bring Mr. Lincoln to his milk." This would doubtless be a much easier task than to bring the ex-Senator to "water."—*Illinois Paper.*

No doubt you could readily perform the latter operation by scaring him a little.

We invite the editor of the Democrat to say plainly whether the English bill, which he supports, does not wear on its face a discrimination in favor of a particular constitution.

A man in Charleston kissed a woman of ill fame against her own will, and she punched out his eye with a fork. He squeezed a *lemon* and got a *punch*.

A TROUBLESOME CHILD.—Gov Helm calls us a *child*. He may be right, but we will find as a very *pestiferous* *Courier.*

Just so.—*Vor et pruteren whill.*—*Echo.*

LOCOFOCO OPERATIONS IN ILLINOIS.—We find the following in the Chicago Press and Tribune of last Monday. We are confident that the honest voters of Illinois, having before them that clear exposition of facts which the Chicago Tribune is certain to make, will see to it that their elective franchise shall not be overrun and destroyed by an army of Irish vagabonds:

We might as well say it now, and say it plainly, that facts force it upon those men which we shall feel it our duty to make public at an early day, unless we are furnished with the most satisfactory evidence that certain schemes for fraudulent voting on a gigantic scale at the November election, shall receive no further countenance and aid from the railroads. Whatever these instrumentality it has been intended to perpetrate the outrage upon the freemen of Illinois. The parties in interest will understand fully what we mean without further words. It is for them to determine whether or not it shall be properly heeded.

In the meantime we wish to call attention to the fact that handbills are now extensively posted in a neighboring State, *calling for several thousand laborers immediately to work upon a certain Illinois railroad.* It is objected in introducing this manner of Illinerians into the State at the present juncture must be against the law. There is no road in the State in a financial condition to offer employment to such a force, and any one has but little to do to discover that the real intention left its trace so deeply as upon the railroad interest. Every one of them is compelled to the strictest economy to carefully husband its resources and to pursue a financial policy that, for ordinary times, would be regarded as both cruel and parsimonious. The men are not wanted by the railroads to work, *but by politicians to vote*, and the latter are aware that forbearance on their part, while the polls are open, is our railroad interest be warped in season, or else let everybody prepare to "stand from under."

THE RESULT OF THE NEW YORK CONVENTIONS. We cordially endorse the following remarks of that influential paper, the Baltimore Patriot, upon the failure of the contemplated union between the Americans and Republicans of New York:

We have nothing to regret in the want of union as above announced. Although we have repeatedly contended for a thorough, independent, purely national union of parties in opposition to the Democracy, and the present Administration, yet we never contemplated and never shall favor a union that would allow any of the existing parties to swallow up or absorb all others, as the Republicans of New York are want to do. It seems they are only gladly have the Americans, Whigs, &c., come bodily into their ranks, abandoning names and principles, becoming subservient tools and allies only of the Republican party. Such a union as this Mr. Simon wanted with Messrs. Weed, & Co. We rejoice at their being foiled in so base a trick, and do sincerely hope every voter in New York, who is not a member of the Republican party, will spurn such overtures. Defeat would be ten-fold more glorious in all honest men, than success, and in the conflict consists their country, than victory under such circumstances. We have not been inattentive observers of the wire-working and underhanded manœuvres of the leaders of the Republican leaders of the Empire State, toward subsidizing the American party, and flattering its leaders within their political boundaries. These tricksters have been playing a double game, and have no doubt, and hoped to consummate their game, nefarious and dishonorable, at the Syracuse Convention, which would be nothing more nor less than an acceptance by the Know Nothings, of an unconditional and sacrificial slaughter, irretrievable—the American party.

We applaud the firmness and determination of the delegates who comprised the American convention at Syracuse, for their adherence to principle, and hope the lesson taught by it may not prove ineffectual.

The Cincinnati Commercial, an American journal, one of whose editors was a member of the American convention, says:

"If, now a popular convention of *the great outside party* were summoned, living in every individual—Democrats and Whigs, Americans and Republicans—who are to be enlisted to think it would, now, in the country, as it did in the city last December, *smash up* all the machinery."

With this we agree. Such a union we have always contended for, and such must be the union when formed. So long, therefore, as the Republicans of New York insist upon parties in New York and elsewhere, by such subterfuges, under the guise of union, they are doomed to disappointment and merited defeat. Bad as it is, we would rather see the Democracy continued a little longer than a successful opposition, such as Thurlow Weed & Co. would have it.

The negroes of Detroit are much excited by an alleged attempt of an ex-slave residing there to sell his wife, also a fugitive slave, back into bondage. The facts are stated as follows:

Mary Wills, the slave woman, was the property of a resident of Louisville, Ky. He fell into difficulties, and, finding that the sheriff was about to sell his property, he sent for Mary's husband (who is free) and told him that, if he (Wills) would pay $400, he might run off his wife to Canada.

Philanthropic man! He had no desire to implicate himself in the crime of running off slave property, but merely requested Wills to "find a good situation for Mary." That intelligent darkey took the hint, and made off with her with all possible speed, arriving in Detroit in safety, where they have since resided. They were assisted, upon their arrival, by a fellow named Brawdy, who, it seems, has been regarded as a philanthropist among the negroes.

Since Wills and wife have arrived in Detroit, Wills, Brawley, and Reynolds have been bargaining to sell Mary at the South. The Detroit Free Press finishes the story by showing that this is not the only case in which such bargains have been made:

A short time since, Mary, who is servant in the family of a gentleman residing in the Eighth Ward, received letters from her former mistress, who is a kind hearted lady and desirous to aid in the welfare of her former servant, informing her that Brawdy and Reynolds had written to Louisville, offering to deliver her up for the sum of $300, and putting her on her guard, as she would be sold by the creditors and be sent to New Orleans.

As the writer's motives were undoubtedly good, there is reason to believe that she told the truth. The same circumstances reveal the fact that the system has been carried on for a long time, and that Brawdy, at least, has accumulated several thousand dollars' worth of property by this means, having run off a number of negroes under various pretences and delivered them up to their owners. The two last victims were enticed away under promises of selling some of their friends to escape.

Later developments show that he was to have received $700 for their delivery. He received a portion of the money and was knocked down the same night and robbed of it. The remainder also fell into the hands of the parties who had robbed him by some means, so that he made a bad speculation of it. The whole thing reveals a contrived system which has probably been carried on for some length of time."

NEW DISCOVERY OF GUANO.—The schooner Emeline C. Johnson, sent out to the Carribean sea some time since, under Lieut. Sinclair, U. S. N., on a voyage of guano discovery, has returned to Key West. The Key of the Gulf says:

Lieut. Sinclair discovered several islands in that sea covered with guano in immense quantities. The position of the islands and all the particulars of the discovery are kept secret, consequently we could obtain no further information with regard to them. The guano is said to be of the very best quality, equalling that of the Peruvian, and seems almost inexhaustible.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

The two hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the retirement of Boston was observed to day as a holiday. The firing of national salutes, the opening of the new city library, a grand concert on the common by four bands of music, accompanied by the guns of the Light Artillery, and a parade by the 1st Regiment, constituted the main demonstration.

In the evening the 1st Regiment practised street-firing, attracting an immense crowd in State street and vicinity. There were also Illuminations in front of the City Hall.

THE FINCASTLE TRAGEDY — *Acquittal of Bowyer who Killed a Seducer.*—Henry W. Bowyer, examined on the charge of killing James McDowell, Sr., for the seduction of his daughter, was acquitted by the examining court on the 16th inst.

There was loud applause in the court room, on the announcement of the decision of the magistrates.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Last evening a man named Henry Richardson was stabbed in the breast, an inch or two below the left nipple, by a boy named Geo. LeBrook. The wound is about two inches deep, and Richardson was bleeding from his mouth. It appears that he had a difficulty with his wife or mother-in-law, and assaulted one of them. LeBrook interfered and got into a difficulty with Richardson. LeBrook was arrested.

There was a very large meeting at Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, attended by the substantial citizens of the county. Resolutions were passed, insidiously sustaining the Quarantine rioters. Speeches were made, violent and incendiary in tone, and threats were made in the name of the people of Staten Island that the new Quarantine buildings would be burnt the moment the troops were withdrawn.

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.—Dr. John Creswell, of Wilson, near Lockport, New York, has been arrested on a charge of poisoning one of his patients, named Philip Hawkins, an old soldier of eighty-six years of age. No other reason can be assigned than that the doctor had been rendered insane by intemperance, to which he has been long addicted.

Patterson, the U. S. mint robber, who was arrested at Pittsburg, last week, on Friday night made a desperate attempt to escape from the officer who was taking him to Philadelphia, by leaping from the car window while the train was running at full speed. He, however, only succeeded in hurting himself badly, being taken up senseless.

Tapley W. Young, of Virginia, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Stuttgardt.

REMNANT OF THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Washington Star publishes the following, dated Fort Myers, Fla., August 28:

I write you to say that five Indians came in here at 2 P. M. yesterday, bearing a flag of truce, which was left by a United States officer some five miles out, a few days since. Our interview with them was very friendly, but for want of an interpretor, we could gain but little information from them, other than they had been Billy Bowlegs's men, came from far South, were tired and hungry and sore-footed; that there were no deer in the woods, and they wanted to know of Billy and his whereabouts, &c. We gave them a plenty to eat and to carry off, clothing them with such as we had. Their situation and appearance indicated extreme suffering, for they were quite naked and half starved.

It is contemplated to start an express by water to-morrow morning, to Tampa, with letters directed to Captain Kilburn or the commanding officer, asking for an interpreter, and such other aid and help as they may need, as our settlers are illy able to afford much assistance, for we are all poor; at the same time advising any officer there to come at once down, when I have no doubt that a definite arrangement can be made with them, having in view their future emigration. I asked an old Indian (the oldest one) where his squaw was. He mournfully answered, "All gone," pointing west.

This party of Indians were known as "Billy's boat party;" there are thirteen and a boy—the boy came in to day. They are the only efficient men in the nation, and if they can be induced to go west, (and I have no doubt of it), the whole is done."

MURDER IN RUSSELL COUNTY, ALA.—A correspond nt of the Columbus Sun, writing from Crawford, Russell county, Ala., on the 14th inst., says:

A most outrageous murdar was committed last night, about eight miles west of this place, in the neighborhood of Mr. George T. Hurt's. The wife of Mr. Isaac Porter was murdered, and he badly beaten. Suspicion rests upon some negroes in the neighborhood, though no arrests have been made.

## KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS,
Louisville, Sept. 21, 1858.

The third annual exhibition of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will commence on the Southwestern Fair Grounds, near Louisville, on Tuesday next, 28th inst., and continue till the Saturday following. The display of stock will take place within the amphitheater; that of agricultural machinery in and near Power Hall, with sufficient motive power to operate all of it that may be present; that of farm implements near by; and that of fruits, flowers, vegetables, agricultural productions, small manufactures, and works of art, in the different divisions of Floral Hall.

All entries but stock must be made before the commencement of the fair, and placed in the appropriate places for exhibition, to remain in charge of the superintendents until the close of the fair. All stock must be entered, at the latest, by half-past eight o'clock of the day of exhibition. Each day's exhibition will commence precisely at nine o'clock—the stock to be brought into the amphitheater in the order in the premium list. The hall will be opened to visitors on Wednesday morning, and each day of the fair thereafter.

The exhibition in the amphitheater will be as follows:

First day—Cattle, sheep, and hogs.
Second day—Blooded horses and mules.
Third day—Harness horses and poultry.
Fourth day—Saddle horses.
Fifth day—Draft horses, sweepstakes, and asses.

The awards of the judges will be commenced as soon as the decisions are made.

All stock and articles intended for exhibition, and which shall be shown and not sold, will be conveyed to and from the fair grounds free of charge, under the usual regulations, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Lexington and Frankfort railroad; and for half price by the steamboats of the Cincinnati and Louisville mail line.

All stock and art cles must be entered by and in the name of the owners. The entries will be made in animal or article competing for a premium of $5 or upward is $5. Any article competing for a premium of less than $5 can be entered for $1.

Officers of agricultural societies, appointed, at the head of which are John Lambert and Richard M. Moore, and order will be preserved.

Mr. M. Stevens takes charge of the refreshment tables, and will provide the greatest abundance and the best the market affords.

Mr. Bauer has been appointed principal ticket seller, and will so arrange matters as to have the least possible delay in the purchase of tickets.

Mr. C. C. Spencer will act as marshal within the amphitheater, and Mr. Gabriel Jones as ring master. Mr. Richard Oglesby will act as outside marshal, and they have charge of the police force.

Mr. John Lawson has been appointed superintendent of Power Hall, with charge of all the machinery.

Mr. Serb will act as superintendent of Floral Hall, and Mr. Bellamy will have charge of all articles exhibited in that building.

Invited guests will meet the Committee of Reception at the Galt House on Monday and Tuesday mornings, during the fair. The entire Committee consists of Messrs. James Guthrie, George Harris, George D. Prentice, Humphrey Marshall, and Wm. Preston.

Officers of agricultural societies in Kentucky and other States, members of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, and representatives of the press, will please report themselves at the Agricultural Rooms, discreetly opposite the Galt House, on the days and at the hours named in the preceding paragraph.

Visitors can reach the Fair Grounds by railroad, and also by omnibuses and hacks, at all hours of the day.

The prices of admission are as follows:

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|---|---|
| Omnibus, per day | $1 50 |
| Hack, per day | 1 00 |
| Private carriage, per day | 1 00 |
| Double buggy | 75 |
| Single buggy | 50 |
| Each person on horse | 25 |
| Each person on foot | 25 |

Every passenger in an omnibus or hack will be required to deliver his entrance ticket at the gate before the vehicle enters. No money received at the gates. W. D. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

THE FIRST LIGHTNING ROD—*Who First Communicated by Means of Electricity.*—The laying of the Atlantic telegraph has excited considerable discussion as to what was that really first employed to direct the means of electricity. It was conceded that Franklin had "brought the lightning down;" but spirit of invention of lightning rods, it was claimed that the printer philosopher was not the first to practise in electricity to any practical purpose. In delving among some records of the past, recently, we came across an account of the first lightning rod ever put up in the United States, which was erected by Franklin at No. 141 (old number) Market street, about midway between Third and Fourth streets, on the north side. The rod, in its descent to the ground, was made to enter the chamber of pot his officer's house, and from thence to the cellar. In this room the rod was disconnected for a short distance, and the intermediate space was filled with a string of small bells *which* by the electric fluid passing whenever an electrical cloud passed near the house and during a thunder storm. It strikes us that this ringing of bells by electricity was about the first step in the way of the telegraph. The harness and mountings of the form telegraph duty. We have in our possession a file of "Poor Richard's" Almanac, which were printed and published by Dr. Franklin. In the almanac for 1753 we find a description of a lightning rod which is curious, as coming directly from the hand of the inventor. The description is as follows:

*How to Secure Houses, &c., from Lightning.*—It has pleased God, in his infinite goodness and wisdom, at length to discover to them the Means of securing their Habitations and other Buildings from Mischief by Thunder and Lightning. The Method is this: Provide a small Iron Rod (it may be made of the Rod-iron used by the Nailers) but of such a length that one End being three or four Feet in the moist Ground, the other may be six or eight Feet above the highest Part of the Building. To the upper End of the Rod fasten about a Foot of Brass Wire, the Size of a common Knitting-needle, sharpened to a fine Point; the Rod may be secured to the House by Staples. The Lightning will then be attracted, and pass through the Rod and Point at each End, and a middling Wire along the Ridge from one to the other. A House thus furnished will not be damaged by Lightning, it being conducted to the upper End, and passing through the Metal into the Ground without hurting any Thing. Vessels also, having a sharp pointed Rod, fix'd on the Top of their Masts, and a Wire from the Foot of the Rod reaching down, round one of the Shrouds, to the Water, will not be hurt by Lightning.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

WASHINGTON, September 21.

Chubb & Bros., bankers and brokers, who suspended payment yesterday, report their liabilities to Washington depositors at $15,000, and their assets ample They continue their collection and commission business, hoping, at an early day, to arrange matters with their creditors. They make no assignment

The joint commission for running the boundary between the U. S. Territory and Texas will not commence operations till spring.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that tamarinds preserved in sugar are subject to a duty of 30 per cent.; cotton goods with dyed tops at 24 per cent, and spring steel at the same rate of duty.

The Secreary of the Navy, this morning, received a dispatch stating that the Niagara with the captured Africans left Charleston last night for Africa.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.

The record examination of the captain of the slaver Echo will take place tomorrow. It is rumored that the defence of Echo will be that he is not captain, that the latter was a Spaniard who is now in prison at Charleston, and that he (Townsend) was a mere passenger.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Gen. Walker went out yesterday on the Star of the West, accompanied by Col. Von Natzmer, who is said to be a distinguished filibuster. The Herald states that they are bound to Nicaragua but will remain at Panama for the present to mature their plans for another foray in that country. Cannon, small arms, and ammunition, it is said, were sent out in the small canal steamers which left this city a few days ago. Men and the material of war also went out in the steamer Hermann, which sailed a few weeks since for Aspinwall.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1858.

THE MEMPHIS BRANCH ROAD.—In our former remarks on the importance and necessity of the branch railroad connecting Memphis and Louisville by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, we gave convincing facts which irresistibly establish important propositions. We hold that they conclusively show that Louisville should at once take a commanding position in securing a railway connection with Memphis as a vital interest to this city; that the directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have acted sagaciously and with proper conceptions of their duty in calling

# WEEKLY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1858.


THE JONESBORO DEBATE — DOUGLAS CUTS OFF HIS SOUTHERN RETREAT.—A feeble and not very ingenuous attempt has been made on the part of one or two of the more ardent of Douglas's Southern friends to break the force of the abominable heresy he proclaimed at Freeport, by suggesting that he meant something different from what he said. When he asserted that "the people of a Territory can by lawful means exclude slavery before it comes in as a State," these apologists tell us that he meant simply that the people of a Territory can do this if they choose to trample on their constitutional obligations; and when he declared, furthermore, that "the *right* of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is PERFECT AND COMPLETE under the Nebraska bill," they insist that he intended merely to say that the people can lawfully do it in *defiance* of right. Douglas, argue these swift defenders, didn't mean that the Territorial Legislatures have the constitutional right to withhold protection from slave property, but only that they have the lawful power to do it, which, the apologists admit, absurdly enough, is strictly correct. They affect to think not only that Douglas condemns the exercise of this power as in flagrant contempt of the constitution, but that he is ready and willing to guard against its exercise by invoking the necessary action of Congress. They even carry the joke so far as to roll up their eyes in gratitude to him for having so opportunely directed the attention of the country to the imperative necessity of such action in defence of Southern rights. Hear the Richmond Enquirer on this point:

> Thus it is that a Territorial Legislature may, notwithstanding the full recognition of the Dred Scott decision and the Kansas-Nebraska act, by lawful means, practically exclude slavery from a Territory before it becomes a State. The way this may be done by *lawful* means, it is for others to explain. The point to be considered is, where does the burden of this violation finally rest? Not with the Territorial Legislature. That body may fairly and legally withhold protection, but it imposes a responsibility which Congress itself declines to incur. Members of Congress have no right to shift this responsibility from their own shoulders to that of their Territorial delegates. The Constitution requires that slave property shall be protected in the Territories, and it is the business of Congress to furnish this protection directly and immediately. If members of Congress attempt to avoid the responsibility, and thus attempt to complain of a similar avoidance on the part of Territorial authorities, the latter can meet them with the prompt and unanswerable rejoinder, "do it yourselves!"
>
> This is the state of affairs demonstrated by Senator Douglas's freesoil speech. This is what he has come forward boldly to point out to southern men the exact locality and nature of the nuisance to which they are subjected. He has proclaimed the truth that the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Dred Scott decision are of themselves insufficient for the protection of slave property in the Territories.
>
> Have we no reason to be thankful for this honest boon? It is true teaching, and it behooves Southern men to heed the only just conclusion to be drawn from it. *Congress must intervene to protect slavery in the Territories.* Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and labor earnestly, faithfully, and prudently for the consummation of this constitutional necessity.

Now, we shall not stop to point out the glaring absurdity of the notion that the Territorial Legislatures, which derive their power from Congress, may do *by lawful means* what Congress, their creator, is prohibited by the constitution from doing; for that, we take it, is sufficiently apparent to everybody who has an ounce of brains and makes a particle of use of them. Besides, if the notion were as sound in morals and in reason as it is false and preposterous, which is in the very last degree, still the apology so eagerly and elaborately built on it in behalf of Douglas would tumble to the earth before the revelation to which just at present we wish especially to call the public attention. We proceed to this revelation at once. In the debate between Lincoln and Douglas at Jonesboro, on Wednesday of last week, Lincoln, having regard to the point we are considering, put the following well directed question to Douglas:

> If the slaveholding citizens of a United States Territory should need and demand Congressional legislation for the protection of their slave property in such Territory, would you, as a member of Congress, vote for or against such legislation?

There was evidently no possible escape from this. Douglas, accordingly, replied to it, as follows:

> I answer him it is a fundamental principle with every Democratic creed that there shall be non-interference, non-intervention by Congress in all the states and Territories, (cheers) as Mr. Lincoln would have found an answer to his question in the Cincinnati platform. (Applause.) The Democratic party has always proclaimed that principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in States and Territories alike. I stand on that platform now. (Applause.)

Here, then, is an end, a sudden and inglorious end, to even the wretched defense that such Southern papers as the Richmond Enquirer and the Louisville Democrat have set up for the scandalous heresy of their Northern idol. He has himself kicked over the cob-house of their vindication. What, now, have these zealous white-washers of Douglas to say of his position? What has become of all at once of the paltry sophistry with which they sought to mitigate its enormity? What have they to say for themselves? Will they still contend, not only in the face of Douglas's express declaration that the "*right*" of the people of the Territories to admit or exclude slavery as they please is "PERFECT AND COMPLETE," but in the teeth of his avowal that Congress ought not to interfere with the free exercise of this right—will they contend, we say, in despite of all this, that he means simply that the people have the power but can't exert it without violating their constitutional obligations? Hardly. The doctrine of Douglas, his warmest admirers in the South must now admit, is in every respect the villainous and loathsome thing we have represented it to be. Look at it in its complete expression. He announced at Freeport that "the people of a Territory can by *lawful means* exclude slavery before it comes in as a State," and that "the *right* of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is PERFECT AND COMPLETE under the Nebraska bill." This was explicit enough in all conscience. But, to remove even the shadow of doubt, he has been brought to avow at Jonesboro, in flat contradiction of the opinion of the Supreme Court, that Congress has no right to interfere for the protection of slave property in the Territories. Thus at length he proclaims unequivocally the right as well as the power of the people of the Territories to withhold protection from such property if they please, in spite of Congress or the Supreme Court or any other national tribunal. There can at all events be no further dispute or even quibbling as to what Douglas's position really is. He invests, in language as direct as he knows how to use, the people of the Territories with the power and right of effectually excluding slavery from the territorial limits, and, as explicitly, denies to Congress the right of intervention in the matter. He maintains, as expressly as he ever maintained anything, that the Territorial Legislatures can not only lawfully and rightfully withhold protection from slavery, but may, with the same eminent propriety, legislate against it, while Congress has no right to interfere for its protection. He deliberately consigns it to annihilation, under the forms of the Constitution. The full inconsistency as well as the outrageous falsity of this is manifest at a glance. Douglas professes a profound allegiance to the Dred Scott decision, but he proclaims that the Territorial Legislatures can rightfully do what that decision declares they have no right or lawful power to do, and he asserts that Congress has no right to do what that same decision makes it not the right only but the solemn constitutional duty of Congress to do. It would be difficult for a public man to present within the compass of a single question a stronger title to the contempt and abhorrence of honest men in all sections.

We cannot close these remarks more appropriately than by inviting attention to Mr. Lincoln's comments at Jonesboro' on this position of his antagonist with which may be found in another column of today's Journal. Let no one omit to read them. They are searching, scathing, stunning. They belong to what some one has graphically styled the *tomahawking* species.

☞The editor of the Democrat says that we misstate his objection to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution—that he objected to it not because the constitution had not been submitted to the popular vote but because there was *strong* evidence that they were hostile to it.

We have hardly time to-day to examine the files of the Democrat seven or eight months back, but we surely cannot be mistaken in our recollection that the editor insisted that the Lecompton constitution should be rejected by Congress because the pledges, authorized by President Buchanan and made by Gov. Walker to the people of Kansas that the constitution should be submitted to their votes for acceptance or rejection, were violated by the Lecomptonites. We are sure that the editor himself will recollect this if he will only allow himself to do so.

That editor now says, that he should have been in favor of bringing in Kansas under the Lecompton constitution without any popular vote upon it if only the slaves in the Territory had been as numerous as the stumps, and the slaveholders as many as the trees, and every twig upon the trees had been a whip to scourge the slaves to their toil. We can't for our lives see how the scourging of the stumps by the trees with their own twigs could possibly have affected the obligatory force of positive pledges. Even if there had been no question as to the will of a majority of the people of Kansas in regard to slavery, it might have been important to them, and it certainly was their right, to exercise the privilege plighted to them of accepting or rejecting the Lecompton constitution. The editor of the Democrat, we well remember, argued, as we did, that the people of Kansas had been promised, by the whole Democracy of the nation, the privilege of choosing their own *institutions*, and, that slavery was by no means the *only* institution in which they were deeply interested and upon which they had a right to decide for themselves at the polls. But now he tells us, that, if the Kansas trees had been slaveholders, the Kansas stumps slaves, and the Kansas twigs slave-whips, he and his anti-Lecompton Democratic friends wouldn't have cared a farthing for the plighted faith of the entire National Democracy that the Kansas people should "choose their own institutions."

We say to the editor of the Democrat that his present position is miserably unworthy of a vigorous assailant of the Lecompton constitution, however worthy it may be of the supporter of the English bill.

> The Louisville Courier says there was a discussion on Monday last at LaGrange, between Hon. Humphrey Marshall and Capt. W. J. Hendy, in which the former came out second best.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

Of course the gallant Captain, having vanquished the very foremost man of the U. S. House of Representatives, may now fairly be considered as being without a peer in greatness in all our land. Then how can the Kentucky Democracy, when this man of transcendent ability declares his readiness to make the race for Governor, refuse to put him in nomination?

We don't exactly know how they can, but the rascals certainly will.

☞A Democratic paper in the interior of the State has once or twice asserted or insinuated that the course of the editor of the Lebanon Kentuckian in opposition to the Democracy is at least partially attributable to an influence exerted on him by us during a recent visit made by him to this city. We have no idea that the author of the charge or insinuation believes it. The able young editor at Lebanon commenced the publication of his vigorous articles against the Democracy before his visit to Louisville, and we read them with much pleasure but not without an apprehension that he would be unable to sustain himself in the strong Democratic and Catholic region in which the fortunes of his paper are cast. During our pleasant but very brief personal interview with him we expressed this apprehension, and, so far as we remember, we had no other conversation with him of a political bearing.

We again say to our political friends of Marion and all the surrounding counties, that the Central Kentuckian is worthy of their most liberal patronage. Its editor, although young, is a keen and vigorous thinker and a ready and classical writer, and his moral courage is entitled to all admiration. We should suppose that readers and friends of his political opponents would feel disposed to give him a cordial and generous support.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.—Five members of Congress and a Legislature, upon which devolves the return of a United States Senator for six years, are to be elected next month. In the First district, George T. Walker is the Administration candidate and John Truxen the opposition, while John T. Thatcher is announced by the Democratic papers as independent. In the Second district, James H. Wall, Administration, is opposed by John L. N. Stratton. In the Third district, which is strongly Democratic, the party is at a loss for a candidate; Garnet B. Adrian, the present Representative, opposed Lecompton, so the faithful are looking for some one to run him off the course. In the Fourth district, John Huyler, the present Lecompton Democratic member, will be opposed by Jetur R. Riggs. In the Fifth district, ex-Gov. William Pennington opposes Jacob R. Wortendyke, the present Democratic incumbent. The legislative contest will be active, as the Hon. William Wright has ample means of his own and all the power of the Federal patronage to aid his efforts to be returned to the United States Senate. It may not be improper to ask New Jersey what good he will do the State, if he shall be sent back?

☞Hitherto political sermons have, it is supposed, been chiefly confined to the freesoil clergy of the North, but it seems that the fire-eating clergy of the South are to be called upon to follow the example. A writer in the Vicksburg True Southron proposes that the Southern Convention, to assemble at Vicksburg in May next, shall "raise a fund to be distributed in premiums for the best sermons in favor of the re-opening of the African slave trade."

We are afraid that Northern preachers and Southern preachers, or rather portions of both, will have to have separate heavens provided for their future accommodation, or at least to have between them in "the better land" a dividing line more substantial and impassable than Mason and Dixon's.

☞J. W. Gray, Democratic editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, has been turned out of the Cleveland Post-mastership for his anti-Lecomptonism notwithstanding the alacrity and even haste with which he declared his submission to the English fraud. The Democracy of that district, sympathizing with him partly for his loss of office and partly for his loss of an eye, have nominated him for Congress. We see that the Cleveland Herald calls this nomination a slapping of the Administration's face, but the fact is, Gray supports the Administration which turned him out of office as obsequiously as our neighbors of the Louisville Democrat support the Administration that in like manner turned them out of office.

☞Somebody sends us a copy of small John Noble's Paducah Herald, wherein the editor, in a dirty tirade against us, asserts and repeats that Senator Crittenden and Senator Bell voted that Messrs. Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, were legally and properly elected to the United States Senate. Ten thousand partisan assertions of that editor, sworn to by him in due form before a court of justice, would not, in the estimation of any man that knows him, rise to the dignity of even circumstantial evidence. Messrs. Crittenden and Bell, we hardly need say, did not vote as he slanderously charges.

> We can imagine no greater breach of Senatorial dignity, and practice more fragrantly at war with the genius of our government, than the introduction of stump canvassing for the Senate of the United States.—*Washington Union.*

We wonder if it is much more at war with the genius of our government that the Illinois candidates for the Senate should take the stump in that State for themselves than that the Vice President of the United States should go there and take the stump for or against them, and that the President himself should continually wield the pen and guillotine to decide the battle.

☞The Democratic Hards of New York City, consisting of ex-Mayor Wood, Collector Schell, and followers, claim to have walked indignantly out of the late Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. No doubt they walked out very indignantly indeed, but they didn't walk out at all till they saw clearly that they had to do it. It was simply a choice between walking out indignantly on their own feet and being roughly helped out by the leather-shod hoofs of the Soft Democracy.

> Somebody recommends the young ladies to take to kissing the young men to see when they've been "takin' so'thing."—*Exchange.*

The only objection is that the young ladies might thus contract a couple of perilous habits—become too fond of kissing and a little too fond of liquor. If a young lady were to find upon the lips of her lover the flavor and the fragrance of a delicious julep, her own lips might cling to his rather too often and a little too long at a time.

☞We see that a reverend fire-cater in Florida recently preached a sermon to prove that "Africans have no souls." He had better be careful. How can he expect his disciples to consent to go to heaven if they can hope to have no niggers there?

☞If a radical is, as the word seems to import, one who tears things up by the roots, what excellent hands John Mitchell and his admirers would be to *stump* it in the fields where our Western farmers have been cutting down the trees.

☞The disunion traitors of the South and the abolition traitors of the North are alike in want of appropriate platforms to stand on, and the sheriff should be employed to erect them.

☞The St. Louis Republican thinks that Mr. Douglas is in a bad way. He certainly seems to be sadly in Mr. Buchanan's way—and so, if not in a bad way, in the way of a bad old fellow.

☞An Illinois paper speaks of having seen the Little Giant mounted a few days ago upon a big wagon. We rather think that he has been a long time upon it.

☞The Americans of Massachusetts have nominated a clean ticket for Congress. They stand apart from Democrats and Republicans, but stand as firmly and proudly and confidently as if they had the whole world with them. And they propose to make their own party in Massachusetts even more national than it has hitherto been. Ex-Governor Gardiner made these patriotic remarks in a speech before the late American convention:

> We propose to establish anew, on a broader and firmer foundation, an American party—*American*, because it looks to sustain the political rights and privileges of *American*, because it proposes to protect American industry in all its branches throughout the length of the country. We do not recognize the geographical distinctions of North and South, or endeavor to array one section against another.
>
> The party [the Republican] who ruled at present in the State had no fixed principles. Mr. Herbert, the British subject who has black blood to him from the State; in Illinois it had passed a law prohibiting the immigration to that State of black men from that and all other States, and colonize them in Liberia. In Massachusetts it was the Republican principle to affiliate and amalgamate with the negroes, and Republicans went so far, some opposed to the observance of constitutional law; some were for setting aside the decision of Judge Taney against it. A party so divided could not long stand. W. H. Seward had said that it had already accomplished its mission. It arose out of the invasion of Kansas. Captain Brown, who died with the late election in Kansas. The thing that created it having gone by, it must naturally follow that such must be the opinion of all who know its purposes and objects. It was manifest that it had accomplished its purpose, and its existence would be a matter of history only.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

WOOD LAWN, NOTTOWAY CO., MISS., SEP. 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your Weekly of Sept-mber 2 has given me more satisfaction than any paper I have received for months. Your remarks on the union of the opposition for the approaching election, and the necessity for every true-serving Democracy will meet with a hearty response from thousands who have been misled by the truth that the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Dred scott decision are of them-elves insufficient for the protection of slave property in the Territories. Thus at length he proclaims unequivocally the right as well as the power of the people of the Territories to withhold protection from such property if they please, in spite of Congress or the Supreme Court or any other national tribunal. There can at all events be no further dispute or even quibbling as to what Douglas's position really is. He invests, in language as direct as he knows how to use, the people of the Territories with the power and right of effectually excluding slavery from the territorial limits, and, as explicitly, denies to Congress the right of intervention in the matter. He maintains, as expressly as he ever maintained anything, that the Territorial Legislatures can not only lawfully and rightfully withhold protection from slavery, but may, with the same eminent propriety, legislate against it, while Congress has no right to interfere for its protection. He deliberately consigns it to annihilation, under the forms of the Constitution. The full inconsistency as well as the outrageous falsity of this is manifest at a glance. Douglas professes a profound allegiance to the Dred Scott decision, but he proclaims that the Territorial Legislatures can rightfully do what that decision declares they have no right or lawful power to do, and he asserts that Congress has no right to do what that same decision makes it not the right only but the solemn constitutional duty of Congress to do. It would be difficult for a public man to present within the compass of a single question a stronger title to the contempt and abhorrence of honest men in all sections.

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☞The editor of the Democrat says that we misstate his objection to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution—that he objected to it not because the constitution had not been submitted to the popular vote but because there was *strong* evidence that they were hostile to it.

We have hardly time to-day to examine the files of the Democrat seven or eight months back, but we surely cannot be mistaken in our recollection that the editor insisted that the Lecompton constitution should be rejected by Congress because the pledges, authorized by President Buchanan and made by Gov. Walker to the people of Kansas that the constitution should be submitted to their votes for acceptance or rejection, were violated by the Lecomptonites. We are sure that the editor himself will recollect this if he will only allow himself to do so.

That editor now says, that he should have been in favor of bringing in Kansas under the Lecompton constitution without any popular vote upon it if only the slaves in the Territory had been as numerous as the stumps, and the slaveholders as many as the trees, and every twig upon the trees had been a whip to scourge the slaves to their toil. We can't for our lives see how the scourging of the stumps by the trees with their own twigs could possibly have affected the obligatory force of positive pledges. Even if there had been no question as to the will of a majority of the people of Kansas in regard to slavery, it might have been important to them, and it certainly was their right, to exercise the privilege plighted to them of accepting or rejecting the Lecompton constitution. The editor of the Democrat, we well remember, argued, as we did, that the people of Kansas had been promised, by the whole Democracy of the nation, the privilege of choosing their own *institutions*, and, that slavery was by no means the *only* institution in which they were deeply interested and upon which they had a right to decide for themselves at the polls. But now he tells us, that, if the Kansas trees had been slaveholders, the Kansas stumps slaves, and the Kansas twigs slave-whips, he and his anti-Lecompton Democratic friends wouldn't have cared a farthing for the plighted faith of the entire National Democracy that the Kansas people should "choose their own institutions."

We say to the editor of the Democrat that his present position is miserably unworthy of a vigorous assailant of the Lecompton constitution, however worthy it may be of the supporter of the English bill.

> The Louisville Courier says there was a discussion on Monday last at LaGrange, between Hon. Humphrey Marshall and Capt. W. J. Hendy, in which the former came out second best.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

Of course the gallant Captain, having vanquished the very foremost man of the U. S. House of Representatives, may now fairly be considered as being without a peer in greatness in all our land. Then how can the Kentucky Democracy, when this man of transcendent ability declares his readiness to make the race for Governor, refuse to put him in nomination?

We don't exactly know how they can, but the rascals certainly will.

LINCOLN ON DOUGLAS'S SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY. We take the following striking passage from a verbatim report of the Jonesboro' debate. Mr. Lincoln said:

> The second interrogatory that I propounded to him was this:
>
> "Q. 2. Can the people of a United States Territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?"
>
> To this Judge Douglas answered that they can lawfully exclude slavery from the Territory prior to the formation of a constitution. He goes on to tell us how it can be done. As I understand him, he holds that it can be done in point of fact by the Territorial Legislature refusing to make any enactments for the protection of slavery in the Territory, and especially by adopting unfriendly legislation to it. For the sake of clearness I state it again: that they can exclude slavery from the Territory, 1st, by withholding what he assumes to be an indispensable assistance to it in the way of legislation; and 2d, by unfriendly legislation. If I rightly understand him, I wish to ask your attention for a while to his position.
>
> In the first place, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that any Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Territories is unconstitutional—that they have reached this proposition as a conclusion from their former proposition that the Constitution of the United States expressly recognizes property in slaves, and from that other constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law. Hence they reach the conclusion that as the Constitution of the United States expressly recognizes property in slaves, and prohibits any person from being deprived of property without due process of law, to pass an act of Congress by which a man who owned a slave on one side of a line would be deprived of him if he took him on the other side, is depriving him of that property without due process of law. That I understand to be the decision of the Supreme Court. I understand also that Judge Douglas believes most firmly to that decision; and the difficulty is, how is it possible for any power to exclude slavery from the Territory unless in violation of that decision? That is the difficulty.
>
> In the Senate of the United States, in 1856, Judge Trumbull in a speech, substantially, if not directly, put the same interrogatory to Judge Douglas that I now put to him, and got the same answer that I now get from him, to wit: that in his opinion a lawful power to exclude slavery prior to the formation of a constitution? Judge Douglas then answered at considerable length, and his answer will be found in the Congressional Globe, volume 25, part 1, page 504, dated January 24, 1856. The Judge said that whether the people could exclude slavery prior to the formation of a constitution or not *was a question to be decided by the Supreme Court.* [Laughter.] The proposition, as will be seen by the Congressional Globe, is a mere question of forms, all running to the same thing in substance—that it was a question for the Supreme Court. I maintain I have not been at all in error in stating Judge Douglas's position as I have stated it. I have not been so stating it as to misrepresent him. I have not been so stating it as to misrepresent him in the sense that he would not himself say that I state it correctly

we approached the aspect of the place appeared very different from what we had seen it before. There were the same houses and walls, but they were transferred by some magic power to the margin of a silvery lake, whose waters flashed in the beams of the noon day sun and whose bosom was dotted with the hulels of emerald green. The shadows of the trees were distinctly visible, and nothing but the memory of the dusty plain we had previously seen in that direction appeared to remind us that the beautiful scene was not a reality.

On descending from his sedan, Mr. Reed was conducted by Kweiliang to a table curtained with yellow satin, and on which, surmised by an elevated frame, lay a bamboo tube of the same imperial color. That was the long-expected letter. The Mandarins eyed it with awful reverence, and spoke of it with unopressed voices. Mr. Reed thought they were going to ask him to kneel, and again prostrate himself, with which the President's letter had been received. To this they assented, and Kweiliang raising it in both hands placed it in those of Mr. Reed, who, respectfully elevating it, gave it in charge to his son. The paper was then handed Ex-Commissioners Yan and Yoang, whom Mr Reed had refused to meet until the arrival of the Emperor's letter, being now present. Commissioner Yan read aloud in his coral tones, the President's letter to the imperial displeasure in being deprived of his two-eyed peacock's feather. He looked a little crestfallen to be cast in the background, but no doubt congratulates himself that he is no longer charged with the office of negotiator. He has lost his Pavonian plume, but his head is safe, which is more than can be said of Kweiliang and Hwashana.

Mr. Reed was informed that Keying had, by decree just received, been restored to his imperatority and assessor with Kwei and Hwa. In answer to Mr. Reed's inquiry, Whether they wished him to retire as soon as his treaty should be signed? they replied that they were very desirous that he should remain at Tien-tsin, and use his influence to bring the difficulties with the English and French to a happy conclusion.

On the following day (Saturday) Mr. Reed called, according to appointment, to return the visit of Keying. He was received at the Fung-shin-Mioon, or Temple of Æolus. Mr. Reed congratulated Keying on his promotion to the rank and dignity of Minister Plenipotentiary. Keying, after thanking him for his courtesy, inquired if he was not pleased with the praise which the Emperor, in his letter, bestows on Mr. President. Mr. Reed replied by asking if he had a copy. He said he had, and promi-ed to furnish a duplicate. He felt very much flattered to learn that his portrait was in Dr. Williams' History of the Middle Kingdom, and begged to know if such a copy might be sent him by the messenger whom he would send the next morning with the copy of the letter.

On Sunday morning the messenger came, but he brought no letter, and informed us that Keying had just been summoned to the capitol. We supposed he was called to receive some special instructions relating to the management of the treaty, but the next day we are startled by the intelligence that the old minister had no sooner reached Fangchan, within twelve miles of Pekin, than his master commanded him to be put under arrest and tried on a charge of treason. So precipitous is Oriental power. Keying, now in prison and is likely to die on the scaffold or in banishment. His crime is not precisely known, but it is strongly suspected that it was that of too much fidelity.

FRIDAY, June 18, 1858

The New treaty was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers this day at 2 P. M., at the Pavilion of Haitwang, and is henceforward to be denominated the Treaty of Haitwang. One year is allowed for the exchange of ratifications. Its provisions are in all respects as liberal and as general as nation could expect to obtain from the Chinese by dint of negotiation. They may not be as large as those obtained by the English; but they are the utmost that could be obtained by deputy, unaided by force or threats. The Russian Treaty was signed last Sunday evening. The French is nearly agreed upon. But the Chinese have still some serious points of difference with the English; and it is by no means certain that they will not lead to a renewal of hostilities. If the English press too hard, they will upset the dynasty, and spoil the work we have labored so hard to accomplish.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

*To the Associated Press:*

Accompanying this I beg to hand you copies of recent communications from the honorary directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and myself to Mr. De Sauty, the Company's electrician, at their office. Mr. De Sauty's answer will be furnished for publication without any unnecessary delay. I deem it proper to state as the result of my inquiries concerning the dispatch of Thursday from Trinity Bay, announcing the resumption of perfect signals through the cable from Valentia, that the announcement was made through a dispatch from the superintendent of the land lines in Newfoundland to the agent of the Associated Press, and was unquestionably reported in good faith, but as the information has not been confirmed yet by Mr De Sauty, who alone has full knowledge of all the facts, I regard the statement as possibly premature. If such be the case, therefore, unable to convince the public that it really would ignite.

Had he experimented at home, and brought with him a grate or stove, in which to kindle a successful fire, the exhibition would have no doubt hastened full ten years the development of the coal business. He reached home disgusted at the belligerent temper of the citizens, and heart sick at the ill success of his adventure. His reputation as an honest man was rescued, however, by an iron master in Delaware county, into whose hands some of the repudiated mineral accidentally fell. He tried the coal, caused it to burn freely, with an intense heat, and was so pleased with it that he proclaimed the fact in the newspapers. This led others to try, and they also succeeded, the prejudices was removed, and the consumption went on from this disastrous beginning, until last year it reached the enormous quantity of 8,676,867 tons. But up to this date the depression of manufacturing has caused a reduction of 300,000 tons to be sent to market, and the whole year undoubtedly shows a falling off of full 600,000 tons.—*Mineral Journal.*

*A Solid Column.*—The Opposition are moving in nearly a solid column in Pennsylvania, in support of State officers, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, &c. The ticket supported is called the People's Ticket, and, as such, is supported by Americans, Whigs, and Republicans. All rally there under the name of the People.

LITERARY NOSOLOGY.—London, the great metropolis, has recently furnished an evidence of the truth of the adage embodied by Cicero, we think, "nosmetipsos difficillimum est noscere," or the saying of the wise man of Greece, "gnoose seauton." Thackeray, the satirical author, became very angry at Edmund Yates, his fellow member of the Garrick Club, because the latter, in a pen and ink sketch of the author of "Vanity Fair," said that the bridge of his nose was broken. Yates also said he was "supercilious" in his deportment, and we therefore think Thackeray has made a bridge of his nose and the allusion to his nasal deformity, to attack his rival who had reflected upon his superciliary defects. Whether the allusion to the infraction of the proboscis was an infraction upon the comity of club law, or whether infraction No. 1 was produced by it, we cannot say, but it is clearly us that Yates is an *errhine* member of the Garrick, and as such is subjected to the pains and penalties of the literary nosology, established by the club. Should these decide that any allusion to the organ by which odors are discharged through the lachrymal ducts is prima facie ground to put a friends' nose out of joint, the club knows best. Meanwhile Thackeray can have his portrait drawn as a Shaksperean illustration:

Like one that stands upon a promontory;

and Yates, with nosegay in hand, like the gallant Captains of old, who went decorated to "Tyburn tree," like lambs to the slaughter, must answer the penalty of talking out in meeting and making a pointed reference to Thackeray "above his breath!" In literary fights for the champion's belt, it will hereafter be considered a fair blow to strike below the belt of eye-lashes.

DICKENS ON AMERICA.—The Philadelphia Press announces on good authority that Charles Dickens will certainly revisit this country in the spring on a tour to read his own works before the public. Dr. Mackenzie, in making this revelation, gives a very appreciatory review of the celebrated author, but surprises us by the assertion of the opinion that his female characters are almost invariably failures. Where in the range of modern English literature is there so pure a creation as the autobiographist of Bleak House—so pure, so self-denying, so womanly? Is Little Nelly of the Old Curiosity Shop, or Dot of the Cricket on the Hearth, or Little Dorrit a failure? Do they not all come up to Wordsworth's standard of "a perfect woman nobly planned?" As for the reception that awaits Dickens in this country, we believe that the recollection of his jeers at our foibles in his "American Notes" and his highly colored caricatures of our social and literary "snobs" in his "Martin Chuzzlewit" will be forgiven, if not forgotten, in consideration of the many hours of delight he has afforded us by his admirable fictions. If the cold, urgucial, and pedantic Thackeray carried us away with his lecture, rich in wit and graphic in their word painting though they were, what may we not expect from Dickens when his own wonderful fire of oratorical inspiration is breathed into the world of men, women, and children his imagination has created? What but great success?

MYSTERIOUS MURDER —A dead body was found within one and a half miles of Charlestown, Indiana, on Saturday night, under circumstances which induce a very strong suspicion of foul play. The body was concealed in the mouth of a sugar furnace with a handkerchief twisted around the neck and rapped over a pole which rested upon the top of the furnace. A strip of cotton cloth was tied around each leg. Some marks of blood were visible upon another piece of cotton goods, by which the handkerchief was attached to the pole. The individual had evidently been dead for some weeks, and the body was in such a condition as to preclude the possibility of recognition. The following is a description of his person and the contents of his pockets: Height, about five feet 8 or 9 inches; hair, dark and of medium length; hat, black and soft; neck handkerchief, purple flowered silk; coat, dark colored frock; pants, black, or very dark union cassimere; shoes, Oxford tie calf skin, with high, neat heels and metal eyelets; shirt, fine linen bosom; no undershirt. In his pockets were found a *port monnaie* with blank gilt edged memorandum attached and two dimes in it. A self-cocking single barreled pistol, a horn powder flask, a coarse broken redding comb, a large and small tine-tooth comb, a tailor's thimble, and half a dozen needles stuck in a piece of dark cloth. Nothing could be told of the probable age of the individual.

THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY.—We learn from the Buenos Ayres correpondent of the New York Express that Prof. Lopez, of Paraguay, has been getting himself into a bad scrape with the British Minister Christie, receiving that distinguished diplomat with his hat on, claiming the privilege of a sovereign to be crowned during the official presentation of foreign Ambassadors, and finally running down Minister's steamer with a man-of-war, making a total wreck of the vessel and her cargo, and barely allowing the Minister and suite time to escape in their night clothes from a watery grave. Judging from this past course of the English in the Rio de la Plata, the Admiral of the British squadron on the Brazil coast will hasten to avenge these outrages without waiting for instructions from home. The British authorities in the Plata generally act first, and wait for approbation or disapprobation of the home Government until after the work is done; and by this means it is that the English always manage to keep ahead of the Americans in those quarters of the world.

DICKENS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

*Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Mitchell vs. Mallory, reversed; remanded; McCorkle, &c., vs. Barnett's admin., Green, affirmed; Wilson vs. Secret, Owsley, affirmed; Hancock, &c., vs. Johnson, Breathitt, reversed; Wilder vs. Potter & Hughes, Owsley, reversed; Vincent vs. Morton & Estes, Muhlenburg, affirmed.

ORDERS.

Johnson vs. Thomson, Bourbon; Morehead, &c., vs. Frazer, McLean; McGuire vs. Bryant, Ohio; Jones vs. Treadway, Owsley; Ambrose vs. Johnson, Lawrence; Sims vs. Justice, &c., Pike; Weddington vs. Sloan, Pike—were argued.

Hendricks vs. Hamilton, Hancock; petition for rehearing overruled.

Givens vs. Givens, Lincoln, petition for rehearing overruled.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hoskins vs. Parsons, Green; reversed.

Amburgy vs. Johnson, Letcher; reversed.

Weddington, &c., vs. Sloan, Pike, reversed.

Jones vs. Treadway, Owsley; reversed.

Roberts, &c., vs. Harman, &c., Owsley; reversed.

Morehead, &c., vs. Frazer, McLean; affirmed on original and cross appeal.

Sloan vs. Justice, &c., Pike; affirmed as to Dils and Justice, and reversed as to Hall.

ORDERS.

Dils vs Ratliff, Pike;

Watson vs Lurge, &c., Lawrence;

Phipps vs Adams, Morgan

Hager vs Mays, &c., Floyd, were argued.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Dills v Ratliff, Pike; reversed.

Barnett's adm'r, &c., vs. adm'r, Green; reversed.

Phipps et al v Adams, Morgan; reversed.

Hager v Mays et al, Floyd; reversed.

Watson v Large et al, Lawrence; reversed.

Lollies et al v Shrader, Hickman; affirmed as a delay case.

ORDERS.

Stone v Smith;

Mefaffrie et al v Goodman;

Parker's adm'r v Hopewell;

Lee v Coleman et al;

Trumbo's heirs v Trumbo et al;

Gerauat et al v Fletcher—were argued.

Kinney v Conley, petition for rehearing overruled.

Ditto v Young et al; opinion modified and rehearing overruled.

Young v Withers; petition for rehearing filed.

Murray v Caruthers et al; petition for rehearing filed.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Wilcox and Fearn vs Calhoun's adm'r, &c., reversed.

Trumbo's heirs vs Arnold, affirmed.

Lee vs Perkins, Coleman, &c., affirmed.

Stone vs Smith, reversed.

Burbet's adm'r vs Hopewell, et al., reversed.

Terry vs Cabell, affirmed.

Mefaffrie vs Goodman, affirmed.

Gerauat vs Fletcher, affirmed in part.

ORDERS.

Horsback vs Bringer;

Lykins and wife vs Hazlerigg;

Crawford vs Howard;

Haswell vs Haswell—were argued.

Watson vs Large, petition for rehearing filed.

Mitchell vs. Mattingly.—From the McLean Circuit.

Mitchell brought this action against Mattingly for having had an attachment issued, and levied on the property without as he alleges, the existence of any good cause, whereby he was put to trouble and expense and his credit injured and destroyed. He also alleges that the attachment thus wrongfully issued had been discharged by the Court.

The defendant admits in his answer that the attachment had issued and discharged by the Court, but avers that the cause for its issual did, as he believes, actually exist and was true. He denies the plaintiff has been injured in his character or his credit by reason of the attachment, or has sustained any damage for which he ought to recover in this action.

To the answer, plaintiff filed a demurrer which was overruled. A trial was then had and the record of the proceeding in the action in which the attachment had been issued, and afterwards dismissed by the Court was the only evidence introduced before the jury. Thereupon the Court instructed the jury that as the attachment had been dismissed by the Court, the plaintiff ought to find for the plaintiff; but, upon the evidence before them, they could not find for the plaintiff more than one cent as damages. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for two dollars, upon which a judgment was rendered, and assigned for error; 1st, That the demurrer should have been sustained; 2d, That the instructions of the Court were erroneous.

On the part of defendant it was contended that the petition was defective, and therefore it was immaterial whether the answer was sufficient or not, inasmuch as the demurrer brought all the pleadings before the Court for consideration, and if the petition be defective, the demurrer was properly overruled.

Chief Justice Simpson delivered the opinion of the Court.

Held—First: The rule relied upon (*Supra*) by defendant, that a demurrer admits every fact, has been qualified, to some extent, in the Civil Code, by the provisions of which all objections to the plaintiff's petition are deemed to be waived, unless taken by demurrer, or by answer or answer, except only the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court over the subject of the action, and the objection that the petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. None of the objections to the plaintiff's petition which are thus waived can be noticed upon a demurrer to the defendant's answer, but the objection that the petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. None of the objections to the plaintiff's petition which are thus waived can be noticed upon a demurrer to the defendant's answer, but the objection that the petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action can be noticed. If this last objection be well taken, then the demurrer was properly overruled, whether the answer was good or not.

Plaintiff did not bring his action on the bond which defendant executed on the time he sued out the attachment. The distinction between a suit on the bond and suit out of a malicious proceeding is fully explained in Pettit, &c., vs Mercer's & C. Hon. 24. The action cannot be maintained on the ground that the attachment was maliciously prosecuted, because the plaintiff did not allege in his petition such malice on the part of the defendant and the want of probable cause for suing out the attachment. Bell vs Ingarry, 4 Litt., 335; Young vs Polly, 1 B. Mon., 325; Wood vs Weir & Sayre, 5 B. Mon., 546; Cox vs Taylor's adm'r, 10 B. Mon., 21. The petition simply charges that the attachment was sued out without "*good cause*," which terms are not equivalent to the term "probable cause." It follows, therefore, that the facts relied on as constituted on the ground that the attachment was sued *maliciously and without probable cause*.

Nevertheless, the petition states facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. But, under the allegations of the petition, plaintiff can only recover damages for the wrongful *seizure* of his property. (See Rev. Stat. 128, chap. 1, sec. 3.) The petition simply charges that the sale and seizure of his property, by its seizure under the attachment, or by reason of any defect in the attachment, or resulting from its wrongful seizure. Plaintiff cannot, in this form of action, recover for the loss of credit, or for any other injury, except that which is the direct consequence of the *wrongful seizure* of his property.

*Second*—As the petition is not subject to the objection on demurrer, the question arises, is the answer defective? The defendant simply answers that "the grounds set out by the defendant as constituting the cause for its issual did, in fact, as he *believes* exist, and was true." Defendant's *belief* of their existence did not justify him in causing the attachment to issue. His *belief* on the subject is immaterial in the form of action. To have constituted a defense, he should have alleged that there was good cause for suing out the attachment. The demurrer to the answer should, therefore, have been sustained.

*Third*—The judgment in the case, in which the attachment was sued out, is conclusive between the parties, that no good cause existed for the attachment; that the question was tried on the merits, and cannot be re-tried by the defendant.

Plaintiff could not, in this form of action, recover the costs of the attachment, but, as before stated, is confined to damages for the *wrongful seizure* of his property.

Judgment reversed.

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1858, 1 A. M.

THE STEAMSHIP BURNED.—LOSS OF 500 LIVES. The telegraph announces that the steamship burned was the Austria, and that of 600 souls on board, only 67 were saved. The Austria sailed from Hamburg on the 1st and Southampton on the 4th inst., for New York. Her list of cabin passengers from Hamburg was as follows. It is not known whether she took any on board at Southampton or not:

Herrn Bendmann, and five children, New York; S. Klinkoff, Minden; Miss Bridget Loughlin, Carl Nottman, New York; J. Bogel and wife, New Orleans; Mrs Emilie Voits and three children, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Bloomingham, Arnsberg; T. Efeld, Mrs. Julie Ebbinghaus and daughter, A. Weissenborn, New York; Mrs. Anna Pavers and three children, Miss Maria Hansen, St. Louis; Gustav Kohn, Konigsberg; A. E. Wiedmann, New York; Jacob Friedrich and wife, Wirt-lohorf; E. Wolkart, New York; Wilh. Stachel, Cincinnati; Miss Hedwig Dreschner, Hamburg, Mrs. se. Engel and child; A. M. Starmont, New York; Miss Caroline Howitz, Copenhagen; F. Gorries and wife, Hamburg; Miss Helene Woll, Copenhagen; W. Rosenthal, wife and five children; Miss Louis Meyer, Mis. Minna Smith, Th. Glanbenskiew, New York; Fr. Bartels, San Francisco, Ch. Trott, C. B. Massury Zanzibar; Herman Thorbecke, Philadelphia; Jos. Hop, Ed. Ad leberter, Ed. Bogel New York; R. Wiesfeldt, Bremen; Mrs. Julie Jungnickel, New York; Mrs. Sophie Bridgen, Igdo; Julius Bosch, New York.

NEW BOOKS.—We call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Bradley, publisher, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bradley is one of the largest publishers in Philadelphia, and his list includes some of the most popular and saleable books published. Of T. S. Arthur's works, over 100,000 volumes are sold annually. It will be observed that he has recently issued several popular works, all of which command a large sale.

We think that young men out of employment will find this a rare chance for doing good and making money.

☞Prince Napoleon went to Switzerland with a cher ami instead of attending the inauguration at Cherbourg; was at the feet of his mistress and not at the fete of his Emperor. "Vive l'amour."

☞We find a strange fact in existence in New York. Country bank notes are actually worth more than specie, and such notes are hoarded up, while silver is paid out. The following, from the U. S. Economist, will show the operation of this anomaly in New York city:

A person has 1,000 dollars wages to pay on Saturday, instead of paying in country bank notes buys 1,000 dollars in silver for 950 dollars bank money, and save five dollars, at the same time paying specie to his men. Such a state of the money market never occurred before. It is obvious that a continuance of such a state of things would drive country bank notes out of circulation and fill all the channels with silver. But to do this, it will be required that one of the above ends of the chain be made progressing on board the steamer Plymouth, the order suspending the work having been countermanded.

The steamship Arabia arrived out on the 11th inst. The Liverpool cotton market had advanced ⅛d. Breadstuffs and provisions were steady. Cotnels were quoted at 97⅛@97¾.

The sales of the week were 37,000 bales of cotton for the past two days have been 30,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and 4,000 bales to exporters. The American advices received by the Arabia carried an advance of ⅛d on cotton. The market closed buoyant.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Flour firm for choice, but declining for inferior qualities. Wheat quiet and prices unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow 34s, white 34-6d.

Provisions closed steady. Lard quiet and firm at 61s@62s. Produce market closed quiet but steady. *London Sterling, 2 p. m.*—Consols declining for all qualities. Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm. Exchange business in tea without change. Rice firm.

*London Money Market, Sept.* 13.—Market generally unchanged. Consols for money are quoted at 97⅛@97¼ and 93⅛@97⅜ for account.

The yacht Wanderer, which was temporarily detained by the United States marshal at New York a few months ago, under suspicious circumstances, went to the coast of Africa, and is soon expected in port with a cargo of 500 slaves.

The first lot of new rice was received at Charleston on the 20th inst. It is of a very handsome quality for the first on the market.

*No Hope for the Missing Balloonist.*—Mr. Banister returned to the city yesterday afternoon and reported an unsuccessful search for the missing man. Six gentlemen arrived here from Adrian during the day, and took the train last evening for Belle river, with a view of making a thorough search in that locality. Mr. Sheehan, who is here, despairingly, has not abandoned the search. He entirely discredits the story that a man was seen upon the balloon, and thinks Mr. Thurston must have dropped off before it reached Canada. It is conjectured that the seat is torn from the silk three-quarters of the way around. This might have been occasioned by his weight, or it might have been done in its contact with the limbs of trees. The probability is very slight that terrible flight into the air, the sensations of the unfortunate man, and the incidents of his death, will probably be known only upon the final day of accounts.—*Detroit Advertiser, 23d.*

*Terrible Accident.*—A vessel passing, as the brig Black Hawk, Capt. T. W. Taylor, from Liverpool, England, for Cleveland, with a cargo of pig iron and salt, was about entering the outlet lock of the Welland Canal, at Port Colborne, C. W., a seaman on board named Marcellus Billon, belonging to the town of Rockland, Maine, got one of his legs entangled in the hawser used in bringing the vessel up, and had it severed from the body below the knee. Capt. Taylor, seeing his danger, like a true sailor, rushed to his relief, and becoming also entangled, lost one of his legs in the same way. With characteristic generosity, Captain Harbison, of the brig Underwriter, placed his vessel at the service and disposal of the unfortunates, and after procuring temporary surgical aid, took them on board and brought them to our city, where they were placed in the hands of Dr. Hamilton, who has kindly and skillfully performed amputation in both cases, below the knee. This morning they are doing well.—*Buffalo Courier.*

*Tobacco.*—The planters have been improving the favorable weather of the past week to cut and house their tobacco. In Johnson Richard had commenced to already cut, and the planters are much better satisfied with both quantity and quality, than they were two or three weeks ago They think the crop will prove better than was generally calculated.

*Clarksville Jeffersonian, Sept.* 25.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The Africans captured in the slaver Echo were quietly removed from Fort Sumter on the 19th inst. to the frigate Niagara, lying in the offing, and the succeeding day that vessel started on her mission of restoring them to their country. The reshipment of these Africans, the Charleston News says, removes one bone of contention. The Federal act of 1819 thus receives its consummation; and, although the case of these Africans has been made the occasion of every legitimate effort to evade the law, and has stimulated unremitting exertion to make capital in favor of reopening the slave trade, still the News is assured that the mass of the people of Charleston are content with the course that things have taken, and, whatever sympathy they may have had for the negroes themselves, they have not affiliated in the designs entertained by those who have taken an active part in the late proceedings and discussion.

MURDER AT THE CYNTHIANA FAIR.—Alman named Henry Whaley was killed on Thursday last on the Cynthiana Fair grounds by another man named Phillips. The parties met just at the foot of a flight of steps running up to the Amphitheatre, about three o'clock in the evening, when they attacked each other with bowie knives. Phillips in the fray struck Whaley a blow on the neck, which severed his jugular vein and caused his instant death. Phillips was at once arrested and lodged in jail. We have heard various statements as to the origin of this difficulty, says the Lexington Observer, but do not deem it necessary to detail them now.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY WITH CHINA.—There seems no doubt that a treaty has been concluded, quite as liberal in its provisions as that with the United States; but, from the tone of the London Times, great distrust appears to be entertained, not only of the authority of the Chinese Imperial Commissioners to treat, but of the good faith of the Court of Pekin. The "brother of the sun and moon" has evidently tried to out-general Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, but the Celestials must either act honestly or be treated to a new drawing of gunpowder tea.

☞President Quarrels (says the Clarksville Jeffersonian) of the Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad, on Monday last, closed the contracts for the iron and locomotives for thirty miles of the road, the iron to be delivered for the thirteen miles between Clarksville and the Kentucky line, by the 1st of April next. The contract is a very advantageous one to the company. Both the iron and locomotives were secured at quite a low figure.

HOMICIDE IN SCOTT COUNTY.—We learn from the Georgetown Gazette that a man named Estis was killed by Charles H. Toulinson, near Stamping Ground, in Scott county, on Saturday week. They were brothers-in-law. Toulinson was arrested and lodged in jail in Georgetown.

☞Miss Marsh, author of English Hearts and English Hands, has undertaken a mission to the cabmen of England, with a view to their spiritual welfare. If she is pretty she will not be put down, for when did a cabman ever put down the fare?

☞The interments at New Orleans for the week ending on the 19th were 642, of which 474 were of yellow fever, 128 of congestive fever, and 6 of typhoid. Among the deaths announced in the New Orleans papers is that of Hon. L. J. Sigur, at Pass Christian, on the 18th inst.

There were six yellow fever interments at Galveston on the 15th inst.

The fever has also made its appearance in Brownsville.

The Mobile Board of Health reported 8 deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. on the 19th.

From the Vicksburg Whig of the 21st we extract the following:

The report of the Sexton shows five deaths during the past week, within the limits of the city, all from yellow fever. We learn that in addition there were six deaths at the city hospital, three at the U. S. Marine hospital, and one in private practice out of town.

There are so many reports that we are unable to get accurate information as to the number of cases, but we are sure the number cannot be less than thirty or thirty-five.

COMMERCIAL BANK AT MONTICELLO.—The Danville Tribune says:

J. T. Sanders, Esq., Cashier of the branch of the Commercial Bank, recently located at Monticello, passed through this place, en route for his new home, on Wednesday last. He had with him twelve boxes of specie, and a large silver, ambrotype box of the republished mineral accidentally fell. He tried the coal, caused it to burn freely, with an intense heat, and was so pleased with it that he proclaimed the fact in the newspapers. This led others to try, and they also succeeded, the prejudices was removed, and the consumption went on from this disastrous beginning, until last year it reached the enormous quantity of 8,676,867 tons. But up to this date the depression of manufacturing has caused a reduction of 300,000 tons to be sent to market, and the whole year undoubtedly shows a falling off of full 600,000 tons.—*Mineral Journal.*

THE BELL CHEVASSE.—The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday says:

The locality now presents a scene of destruction rarely if ever witnessed before as coming from a similar cause, and one which gives the spectator even a more forcible idea of the fury and strength of a cyclone than was presented when the waters of the Mississippi were pouring over the ground in a raging turrent, sweeping all before them. The spot looks like a desert. Not a blade of grass appears where once was smiling plantation verdure. The ground is furrowed into every shape and the channel of the cyclone is wide and deep enough to form a respectable river.

The best way to reach the cyclone is to take the Carrollton cars to the head of Louisiana avenue. There a ferry-boat will be found to take passengers over to a spot about a quarter of a mile above the cyclone.

# BY TELEGRAPH

## STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA BURNED.

### OVER FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

The steamer burned at sea proves to have been the Austria. Twelve of the survivors have arrived here. There were in all about six hundred souls on board the ill-fated steamer, of which only sixty-seven were saved.

The brig Lotus arrived yesterday with 12 of the 67 survivors of the destruction of the steamer Austria, burned at sea on the 13th. A passenger reports that at a little after 2 o'clock on the evening of the 13 h a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance to the steerage. The speed she continued going until the magazine exploded, when the engineers it is supposed were instantly suffocated. The fire next burst through the lights amidships, traveling aft with fearful rapidity.

A boat set down on the port side was instantly crushed, and the other on the starboard side was swamped from the numbers rushing into it. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, except a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number were shut up in the cabin by the fire.

Some were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number perished in the flames. A woman was drawn up who said that six were then already suffocated. Several men and children jumped into the sea by twos and threes. Some of the women were then already in flames; others hesitated till driven over at the last moment by the advancing flames. A half an hour not a soul was left on the poop deck.

The French bark Maurice, Captain Ernest Renaud, came alongside at five o'clock, and rescued forty passengers who were clinging to floating spars, but some were struggling in the water. At 8 o'clock one of the metalic boats came up with twenty-two persons, including the first and second officers, and subsequently picked up fifteen on a raft floating on a piece of a broken boat. The second officer was afterward rescued from the water. Both he and the third officer were severely burnt.

Only six women were saved, three of whom were shockingly burned. A Norwegian bark went alongside of the steamer next morning and sent out her boat. She may have picked up a few persons. The bark Maurice reported no communication with her. We have not yet ascertained the names of the saved.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

HALIFAX, Sep. 27.

The steamer Prince Albert from Galway on the 14th inst. at midnight, arrived here this morning. She broke two flanges of her propeller on the 17th and made the rest of the voyage with canvas. Her fates are three days later.

On the 22d inst. she encountered a terrific hurricane, but received no damage excepting the loss of her sails. She left Galway on the night of the 14th. The shipment of the mails and passengers from Dublin was progressing on board the steamer Plymouth, the order suspending the work having been countermanded.

The steamship Arabia arrived out on the 11th inst. The Liverpool cotton market had advanced ⅛d. Breadstuffs and provisions were steady. Cotnels were quoted at 97⅛@97¾.

The sales of the week were 37,000 bales of cotton for the past two days have been 30,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and 4,000 bales to exporters. The American advices received by the Arabia carried an advance of ⅛d on cotton. The market closed buoyant.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Flour firm for choice, but declining for inferior qualities. Wheat quiet, and prices unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow 34s, white 34-6d.

Provisions closed steady. Lard quiet and firm at 61s@62s. Produce market closed quiet but steady. *London Sterling, 2 p. m.*—Consols declining for all qualities. Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm. Exchange business in tea without change. Rice firm.

*London Money Market, Sept.* 13.—Market generally unchanged. Consols for money are quoted at 97⅛@97¼ and 93⅛@97⅜ for account.

The shipment of the shore ends of the cable would probably be completed by the 16th. Telegraph shares were quoted at £500.

The French and English treaties with China had been received in England.

The English Government had renewed the contract with the Peninsular Navigation Company of London for the conveyance of the semi monthly mails to the west coast of South America via Panama.

It is rumored that Canada will be visited next summer by some distinguished member of the Royal family, if not by the Queen and Royal consort.

The French political news was unimportant.

The Lyons silk market continued to advance, owing to the arrivals of orders from America for the spring trade.

Two large comon (?) mills near Rouen had been burned, occupied by M. Pi-l and M. Fleury.

The object of the late company at Constantinople was to get rid of the present Sultan and replace him by his brother Abdulaziz. The conspiracy had gons so far that the leading Ambassadors though not all, were informed beforehand of the movement that if Abdulaziz came to the throne by violent means, he would not be recognised by the European powers.

It is said that Turkey and Persia have been on the brink of a rupture.

*Italy.*—The Neapolitan Government received notice that a quantity of fulminating grenades in the form of fruit had been sent to Malta, to be introduced into the Neapolitan States. The Papal Legation had notified Naples of the exact conditions on which they would renew diplomatic relations.

*Spain.*—There were rumors of a new republican conspiracy at Madrid.

*China.*—France proposes to maintain a stronger naval force on the China seas than ever. The division of gunboats will remain permanently, and a body of marine infantry will be sent until the conditions of the treaty are performed.

*India.*—The details of the India news are unimportant.

The ship Harvest, lumber loaded, arrived at Cowes in eleven days, probably from St. John's or Quebec.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The Times publishes this morning a draft of a treaty between Great Britain and Russia, to be signed up by Sir William Gore Ousley, whose long residence in Washington has excited so much observation. It is understood that both the British and Nicaragua Governments approve of this treaty, and Sir Wm. Ousley will shortly leave for Central America in order to secure its ratification. The convention stipulates, among other things, that England, as well as the United States shall be guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, and shall endeavor to induce other nations to do the same. It is also agreed that, if Nicaragua fails to protect passengers crossing the Isthmus, the British may employ force for that purpose. In other respects the treaty is a strict and most comprehensive commercial convention, conferring reciprocal privileges on each of the high contracting powers.

### ARRIVAL OF THE DUTCH AT WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK Sept. 27.

The steamer City of Washington arrived with dates to the 15th, one day later.

*Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept.* 14.—The sales of cotton for the last three days have been 42,000 bales, including 8000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The market closed active at the advance of ⅛, and a tendency to still further improvement. The Manchester advices are favorable. All qualities have slightly advanced, and holders demand a still further advance.

*Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, Sept.* 14.—The market is steady. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report the weather favorable for the harvest. Wheat firm, but other brands are dull. Philadelphia and Baltimore 21@22, Ohio 22@25. Wheat dull; red western 6-3d@6-5d; white western 6-4d@6-6d. Corn rather easier. Lard, prime, 61s. There is large speculative acquiry for white; it is quoted at 35s; yellow is quiet at 34s.

*Liverpool Provision Market, Sept.* 14.—The market is quiet. Bacon steady; pork quiet; lard firm but quiet at 60.6d@62s.

*Produce.*—Sugar firm; coffee firm; rice dull.

Linseed oil 34s6d.

*London Money Market, Sept* 14.—Consols closed at 97⅝@97½ for account.

*London, Sept.* 15.—Consols opened firm. The English funds continue to improve steadily, and hourly classes of securities participate in the improvement. There was a further rise to-day at the Paris bourse yesterday. A dispatch from Turin says that the report concerning the occupation of Rome for 20 years of the Port of Villa, France, on the Mediterranean, is confirmed.

The liabilities of John Carmichael, of Liverpool, are £324,000, and the assets only £229,090. The Morning Post says that the policy of the United States towards Mexico is believed to be one of non-interference for the present, so that when that country becomes debilitated by anarchy, she may fall an easy prey.

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# WEEKLY JOURNAL.

## Agricultural.

AGRICULTURAL EDITORIAL MEETING.—There are some thirty-eight journals in the Union devoted mainly to horticultural and agricultural subjects The editors of a majority of these met in New York last week when attending the pomological gathering, formed themselves into an association, and chose a committee to select the most suitable time and place next season, and issue a call for a general convention of the entire agricultural and horticultural press of the country.

RED AND WHITE WHEAT.—The following curious and interesting revelation is taken from the Chambersburg (Penn.) Spirit. The question is asked by a contemporary whether Virginia and North Carolina farmers have noticed anything of the sort in their wheat fields, and if they have to communicate the fact to the public. The paragraph is as follows:

From what we hear from our country friends and see in our exchange papers, it appears that the weevil confines its destructive operations exclusively to white wheat. In some instances, where part of a field was in white wheat and the remainder in red, the white was destroyed whilst the red remained no injury whatever. In Lancaster county, many of the farmers intend to raise red wheat altogether till the weevil disappears, and it might be well for our Franklin county farmers to do so too. In some parts of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, the wheat crop was almost entirely destroyed for several years in succession by the weevil. If its ravages can be stopped by cultivating red wheat, farmers will certainly do well to give the white wheat the go-by till the weevil disappears.

LAMENESS FROM CONTRACTED HEELS.—A farmer of Niagara county, N. Y., states some important facts in relation to the proper and improper way of shoeing horses. He says:

About six months since I adopted a plan for the cure of this complaint, which has been so successful in three cases that I am disposed to communicate it. My opinion is, that nine-tenths of the foundered horses are made so by the shoer. For a number of years my horses were shod by one man, who fitted his shoes very carefully—sloping the heels handsomely by trimming the frog and the heel of the hoof, and thinned the sole nicely, taking off all appearance of bars—making the shoe nearly straight from the ball of the foot to the heel. Every one horse became lame in one foot, then in the other; soon another one began to be lame, and in spite of all our experiments, the third one was beginning to show the effects of this shoeing, when I dismissed the practice. Now the two latter are perfectly sound, and the first one, so bad it was painful to drive her even upon a walk, is so much improved that she feels and acts like a different animal. Now one horse became lame in one foot, then in the other; soon another one began to be lame, and in spite of all our experiments, the third one was beginning to show the effects of this shoeing, when I dismissed the practice. Now the two latter are perfectly sound, and the first one, so bad it was painful to drive her even upon a walk, is so much improved that she feels and acts like a different animal. Now for the plan: Pare the foot pretty close; thin the sole in front of the bars, but cut no more off the bars than that the shoe may not press upon them; fit the shoe to the shape of the foot, making it come back under the heel of the hoof and as wide as you can have it and get the nails in. Do not open the heels; at any rate cut nothing from the frog, whether rag or wart; if you change your shoes, take a very little from the heel of the hoof where it comes in contact with the frog, but the practice is questionable. I think the bars and the frog are intended to keep the heels apart; and therefore any thing that will assist in the former and do not disqualify the latter from accomplishing its object by putting it away so that it cannot come in contact with the heels. Now cultivate the growth of the frog by applying daily either soap and tar boiled together, or salt, soap, or urine, which I think best of all. Take up the foot, clean it out carefully, and make your application to the sole of the foot, the frog, and the heel. Stand in a mixture of blue clay for a few hours every day is excellent.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—We cannot vouch for the mode of preserving eggs recommended by the Gardener's Chronicle; but it has a look of success which would justify a trial of it, at least upon a small scale:

"Nearly fill a deep earthern vessel (a potchurn is the best) with fresh-laid eggs, closely and regularly packed with the small ends downwards. In another vessel put as much quicklime as under will just turn enough water to fill up the egg vessel into the consistency of thick cream. Let the lime and water stand two or three days, stirring it frequently, and then, if thick enough, pour the mixture into the vessel quite up. Take care to place the eggs in some corner where it will not be likely to be disturbed, and the eggs will keep any length of time. The experience of many proves this to be the simplest but most effective mode of preserving eggs for poaching, and for all culinary purposes."—*Cotton Planter and Soil.*

RYE AND ITS CULTURE.—The losses sustained from the midge at its first advent in the wheat crop of this section induced us to give some attention to the culture of rye, as well as some examination into its history and the use and estimation which it has where it is most extensively cultivated. We find it a prominent crop in the Eastern States—in amount superior to wheat and next to Indian corn—and consumed largely as a breadstuff. Among the Pennsylvania Dutch it receives considerable attention, and is extensively cultivated on the light lands of Ohio, Michigan, and the Western States. In some localities in the latter section, however, rye as the object of its growth is the supply of winter pasture, as it may be fed down for some weeks in spring, when very little else is in the product of grain, and affords a succulent green food at a time when it cannot be procured from other sources.

The soil on which rye has succeeded best, in our experience, is a rich, sandy loam—the strong clays in which wheat delights seldom produce good crops of this grain. Wet lands are not congenial to rye—a warm, light sand, on which most other grains would fail, yields returns, will do better in this crop. Good corn land will also produce good rye, and it is often sown after this crop, the last of September, and also on sward land of the proper character.

Probably the best preparation is a thoroughly tilled summer fallow. Rye likes a deep, mellow soil, and one enriched by manure; and, among the fertilizers which may be employed, a compost of muck and ashes would be very valuable for both the requirements of the soil and the crop. If sown on stubble, manure should be given. We find that after buckwheat, manure, though the soil and culture were both good, does not always fill well, the yield being much less than the growth of straw indicated.

The middle of the present month (September) is the proper time for sowing, and from one and a half to three bushels of seed are given per acre. The earlier it is sown, the more it tillers and spreads, and hence a smaller quantity will be enough at this season. If the soil is very rich, it may be fed off both fall and spring; but where one relies on this source of pasturage, the greater amount of seed should be sown, and the better character of land given.

Harvesting should take place before the rye is fully ripe, as, with wheat, the grain is heavier and the product of flour of greater amount and value; indeed, there is considerable loss in shelling in the field, if delayed too long. Careful handling is necessary; we have known large wastage when drawn very ripe and dry by careless hands.

The average yield may be put at twenty bushels per acre, though crops of thirty-five are occasionally produced. Very often, however, fifteen bushels is as much as a very heavy growth of straw will give, especially on land not well adapted to the crop from too great an amount of moisture.

Rye bread is esteemed a wholesome and palatable food, although those accustomed to wheat bread find it quite a different article. When mixed with Indian meal and baked a long time, it makes the famous "rye and Indian" so well known in New-England, and which we have never eaten in perfection elsewhere. The flour, when fine ground too fine or closely bolted, and it is said that an article will be retained which is peculiar to this grain, and which renders it more palatable. It has a larger per-centage of sugar than wheat flour, and does not get as soon become hard and dry after baking. We have noticed recently that rye flour is used by an extensive beekeeper in Ohio for feeding his stock in spring, and that it answers in this way a valuable purpose.

Rye is pronounced by competent authority a most valuable grain for feeding horses, cattle, and swine. For horses at hard work, and requiring hearty food, the Pennsylvania farmers give both grain and straw—the former coarsely ground and the latter cut and both mixed together—with good results. Less hay is eaten, and no other grain is required. Corn is sometimes ground with the rye, making a superior food for improving the coat as well as keeping up the strength of the horse. The same provender is valuable for fattening cattle. An early feed for swine, before the corn crop matures, we have used rye with the best success.

Rye straw is not well relished by stock, yet in some sections its market value makes it the best part of the crop. In Boston, it is said that the price averages $15 per ton, though it is chiefly used for the making of bonnets, the greatest demand for it in this section is among the cigarmakers, for packing trees sent long distances, and this is a want soon supplied. We have found it excellent for bindstraw, for littering stables, and to add to the stock of manure.

NIAGARA CO., N. Y., Aug., 1858. J. H. B.
*Genesee Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR PEAR BLIGHT.—*Messrs. Editors:*—Having had some experience in endeavoring to save pear trees affected with blight, or black spots on the bark, I send you a report of my failure and success. The plan that will save the trees is this: When you discover any sign of pear trees turning dark, take an auger, or a bit, if your trees are small, and bore them slanting downward to the heart, below t.e defect, fill the hole with sulphur, and stop it with a pine plug or grafting salve to exclude air and wet.

My experience in the matter is this: I had three trees attacked with this disease in 1856. I had noticed in the Rural a remedy by cutting the black off when discovered. I tried it, and it almost girdled my trees, and gave it up, thinking they might as well die a natural death, as be murdered with the knife. So the most of them did. In 1857, I had five more trees (being all that I had) attacked as the others were. I applied the sulphur, and in less than three weeks I saw a change in the appearance of the foliage and the bark. A new bark commenced growing, and the old cleaving off, and leaving much sign of disease, and now some of them have fruit on them. I am well convinced that if I had not used the sulphur, my trees would have been dead before this. G. W. B.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 1858.

We give the above without of course any knowledge of the case other than stated in the communication. However, we have not the least idea that sulphur will save a tree attacked with the pear blight. We have seen a score of remedies tried, and the only cure we know of is to cut away every limb as soon as affected; and if the disease manifests itself on the trunk or about the ground, we consider the tree as good as dead.

On the subject of pear blight there seems to be a great lack of knowledge, and some very ridiculous statements in regard to it are made in some of the agricultural papers as well as books on fruit culture. The following from a late number of the Homestead is to the point, and we copy it for the purpose of correcting the errors which it touches and which are such as we often meet with:

*Frozen Sap Blight, or Black Blight in the Pear.*—We do not hear the same complaint this year as last of this disease. Still it troubles some plantations sadly. At the stage when it is most noticeable—that is, when the leaves of whole limbs turn black—there is no hope of saving the blackened portions, which should be immediately cut off.

The frozen sap or its effects remain put ouous and deleterious to the tree, affecting adjoining parts. The limbs should be cut off at least three inches below any appearance of the bark. The blight may be seen early in the spring if the bark is examined, and it grows more and more evident until the leaves blacken and the branch dies. As soon as observed, the affected parts should be amputated, even if it takes the whole top of the tree. The disease is caused by the arrest of the second growth of the tree in the autumn by cold weather, before the new wood is sufficiently mature to withstand hard frosts; manuring in fall or late in summer. Trees standing in rich clayey or moist soil are apt to be thus affected.

Now, the fact is, the idea of *frozen sap* being the cause of the blight has long since been abandoned. It was started originally by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and was adopted by Downing as the most plausible theory. It was afterwards very clearly shown that yearling trees that had never been subject to a winter's frost, and those trees that had been kept in a cellar or root house the previous winter, were just as liable to be affected with the blight as those that had been exposed to its changes and rigors.

Some varieties seem to be more subject to this disease than others, but we have never seen the least evidence that heavy manuring, or maturing late in the season, or a heavy, rich soil would induce blight. Indeed, we have heard men of experience claim that the trees were less subject to it in a heavy, rich land than in light. But of this there is no proof.—The trees flourish unharmed in all varieties of soil, and in all soils and situations they blight. The cause, at present, seems "unaccountable," and the only cure that can be relied on is to remove every limb affected as soon as the disease shows itself.
*Rural New Yorker.*

EXPERIMENTS IN PULLING FODDER AND CUTTING TOPS.—The subjoined report is taken from the last number of the Southern Planter:

MR. PRESIDENT:—In compliance with a resolution of this club, passed at its last meeting, in reference to the result of an experiment I made with corn, I report:

No. 1. I selected three rows, contiguous to each other, and runn n; parallel across a piece of ground of uniform fertility; the corn in each row appearing entirely similar in quality.

No. 1. I stripped off the blades of fodder about the 20th of September and cut the tops about the 1st of October, as I did my whole crop, which is the usual custom in this region.

No. 2. I chopped down even with the surface of the ground, on the same day that I pulled the fodder of No. 1, and put it in small shocks of thirty to forty stocks to the shock, neither pulling the fodder nor cutting the tops

No. 3. I did not disturb till gathering, corn time; neither pulling fodder nor cutting the tops. About the middle of November I gathered the row, husked, shucked, and weighed the contents of each row separately—being particularly careful that not an ear was misplaced—with the following result, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, weighed | 274 lbs. | |
| No. 2, " | 262 " | |
| No. 3, " | 316 " | |

Thus showing a difference in favor of No. 3, over No. 1, of 42 lbs., and over No. 2, of 50 lbs., there being between Nos 1 and 2 a diff. rence of 8 lbs. only. From the above, it appears that the cost of gathering and shucking it, and the loss sustained in our tobacco from worms and succors while attending to the fodder, we may have a tolerably clear idea of the impropriety of pulling fodder at all; and especially when our tobacco is to suffer by it.

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. DOYLE.
Dinwiddie county, Va., Aug. 5, 1858.

[From the Ohio Valley Farmer.]

CORN FOR SEED.—Many farmers pursue altogether too haphazard a method of providing themselves with seed corn. The crop of corn in a field will be much better and more uniformly ripened where there are hundreds of vacancies in places where corn stalks ought to be. We believe it to be not an uncommon case that a farmer loses at least one bushel of corn on an average on account of poor seed. The loss sustained throughout the entire west must therefore be immense. And yet with a little attention there is really no difficulty in providing good seed. In the month of September, when the husks on most of the ears of corn begin to whiten, showing a commencement of the ripening of the grain, go through the corn field selecting good ears. Those having from eight to twelve rows of grain, and of a uniform size, are the best. Gather enough for the purpose of braiding several ears together. Suspend these over poles, affixed in some of the out-buildings, and let them remain till planting time next spring. The advantage of this plan we have now on hand two or three communications giving the practical experience of good farmers who have tried it.

One correspondent writes us from Yellow Springs, Ohio, saying that he lately met with a Mr. James Justice, an old farmer from Indiana, 70 years of age, who stated that he had uniformly supplied himself with seed corn in the manner above related for more than thirty years, and that he never failed in having good seed; that his corn plants in spring, when first pushing out of the ground, exhibit a vigor of growth and a vitality of constitution that remain visible throughout the entire season. And the following on this subject will be found useful:

SAVING SEED CORN.

DUNLAPSVILLE, Ind. Aug. 9, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: As the past season has been one of extreme difficulty in procuring seed corn, I am disposed to give my fellow-corn-planters a reliable method of saving genuine seed, proven by several years' experience, and which has succeeded well this season.

I gather my seed early in September when about half the ears of the field intended for gathering seed from have their husks turned back, which is sufficiently ripened to withstand the winter better, and brings the crop rapidly forward to maturity, and thus not only increases the growth but lessens the dangers of injury from the midge.
*Genesee Farmer.*

STRAWBERRIES.—Never apply stimulating animal manures to strawberries. A coating of unleached ashes, lime, and salt, in the proportion of three of ashes, one of lime, and one-third of one of salt. Or this a good covering of leaf-mould, or burnt turf, is first rate.—*Ohio Farmer.*

☞Mr. Hempstead has thrown the whole power of his surpassing genius into this magnificent poem:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

## BRADDOCK'S FIELD.

BY REV. T. HEMPSTEAD.

Said one whose knuples shone like frosts upon the autumn plain.
Were only withered stalks, to tell of summer's pride, remaining
"Many and many a year has flown, my locks with time are white—
Look but around my infant brow hung like the plumes of Night,
This ear is dull, this arm is weak, these eyes with age are dim,
That heard the roar, that strove, that gazed upon the carnage grim;
I was a youth, I loved my gun, a sword, the books that tell
Of plains where war's hot, crashing bolts on franlic thousands fell;
It was upon those fearful days when o'er the far frontier
The death-whoop at the dead of night smote on the settler's ear;
To father, mother, sister, friend, we spake the low farewell,
With nodding plume and jarring drum down many a savage dell,
O'er rock and plain and roaring stream, by sunlight and by star,
To meet the lurking foe in fight we wandered long and far.
While foremost in our daring band, in manly bloom rode on,
Bold Braddock and the stately form of brave, young Washington!
Till on a time, one balmy morn within the ringing Jane,
While woods put on their richest hues, brooks sang their blithest tunes,
Where blue Monongahela shone through banks of pleasant green,
We stood and saw his smile leap up the clasping boughs between;
It was a lonely spot and wild, where never white man's tread
Had come to scare the browsing deer or crush the violet's head,
But where, as down the verdant wilds, the river slid and roamed,
The beaver reared his mimic town, the bear and otter roamed,
The clamor of the wheeling crow, or sob of hooded owl—
I said within my soldier's heart that it were well to lie
In such a spot, so still and green, when o'er my swimming head
Amid the roar and crack of guns by scalping knife or ball
The winter of the grave should come that ever comes on all.
Down by the river's marge we toiled through all the sum.mer day,
Then turned into the neighboring hills, a steep and rocky way—
Our thoughts were free, our thoughts were light, as step and thought should be
Of those who for their homes and wives march on to victory,
And, dreaming, see the conflict o'er and through the war-cloud dun,
My heart grew sick, a viewless hand seemed on my shoulder laid
That held me back until I grew of leaf and breeze afraid.
A whisper came that ran and moaned through all that leafy place,
And said I never, nevermore should see my mother's face;
Up through me a lonesome dell we wound where smooth, green mosses o'er
The twisted roots and rong's, brown stones had spread a downy upthrow;
Luxuriant o'er the broad hillside the knotted laurel grew,
And sharp, gray rocks against the limbs their wrinkled brows upthrew;
And now a stillness came that seemed the very winds to fill,
No murmur trembled in the dell, no whisper on the hill,
The silence tingled on our ears it was so deep and st ll;
And nothing told I low, lurking round, all burning for the fray.
Light hundred painted savages with leveled rifles lay,
Till, flashing from a cavernea rock, on leaf and blade and stone,
A solitary musket-flash lit up the woody gloom;
And he who next before me walked with one tremendous leap,
Sank down upon the hollow stones in the unwaking sleep,
We started, bent our eager gaze along the bordering shade,
Where o'er the matted vines a hold for coun.ant foo had made;
A moment—and from rock and air and earth there burst a yell,
Such as the gnashing fiends may ring from the red jaws of hell—
A roar as when in earthquake's lips a mountain splits and sways,
An avenging leap their rocky bourne, and cities crash and blaze!
We stood like men and storm for storm back on the foe to fall
Till one fell, hissing wall of fire the reeling valley burned,
And Conn as roars the tramping hail upon the tender grain,
So rushed upon our startled band that murderous battle rain;
And madly back, through storm for storm, our bullets smote the line!
Our friends, our foes, woods, earth, and sky grew a tremendous one,
That reeked in gore and rocked in flame and round us yawned and quaked;
There seized our shaking hearts, of life, one wild and lurid thought,
So fierce, tyrannic, and intense, we knew not that we fought,
Nor heeded, though at every step we stumbled o'er the slain,
How long our weeping wives and babes would look for us in vain;
We saw the end, we knew our doom, we felt as men whose last
Of mortal days and griefs and joys sweeps by them to the past;
Earth rocked beneath our feet, her flowers, her mountains seemed
Her summer green and autumn pomp went mocking from us streamed,
Our eyes, calm taking leave of sound,
Heard the whistling bullets crash and from the beeches bound,
Down sank my brother at my side, sank with a mighty groan
That smote upon my ear above the battle's drowning moan—
O Heaven, it was a sight to freeze! most murderous and appalling,
To see in troops like hidden beasts come on the enemy's comrades round him falling,
And through their sunless agonies on God and Jesus call in vain;
From gaping breast and shattered brow to see the hot blood spouting,
And the soul take wing amidst the din, the carnage, and the shouting!
And now as still in redder wrath the roaring tempest fell,
We broke, we flew and left our slain within that bloody dell!
Then rose a yell that rocked the hills and as we forced to let it be caught between the mlars, as it would cause much trouble if broken in the mouth. The horn is much safer for those unaccustomed to giving drenches. An attempt on the part of the horse to cough while drenching is a warning of danger, as the mouth is then firmly closed, and that a portion of the drench is going down the wrong way, and if so the horse while lying, little or no danger is to be apprehended.

In Volume XI., of The Veterinarian, I find seventeen cases of bronchitis produced by drenching, five only of which recovered. Professor Stewart, of Glasgow, says as follow:

"1. That drenching particularly when pungent or disagreeable, are dangerous.

"2. That by no care can the danger be altogether avoided.

"3. That no draught should be given unless the horse is in danger of dying without it.

"4. That the safest way of administering draught's is to give them when the horse is lying.

"5. That a draught is seldom, or never absolutely necessary, but in diseases which make the horse lie.

"6. That a bottle is a better drenching instrument than a horn."—R. JENNINGS, V. S., Philadelphia, Pa.—*Ohio Farmer.*

FATTENING HOGS AND THEIR MANURE.—To give hogs a start, when first put up for fattening, there is, in my opinion, no better food than good ripe pumpkins, boiled and steamed with a moiety of potatoes, and the whole well seasoned with salt, and scalded in and mixed with milk. There is a sweetness in the boiled pumpkin which is very attractive to his pigship. Indeed, all the trouble with this kind of food is, that it is difficult to get enough to supply their wants. The writer has fed to a pen of 20, two kettles, of 60 gallons, per day, for some two weeks. I think to commence on this is even preferable to hard corn.

While upon this subject, allow me just to suggest how large an amount of good fertilizing matter is usually thrown away in feeding our pork. Let the manure to be made be an enclosed pen for the swine to eat and sleep in, and all the manure usually goes into an uncovered back yard—probably a real mud hole, where the manure made from feeding a large quantity of grain is allowed to go to be leached and washed away. This is stupid, and when we come to get out this valuable compound the next season, to supply our soil, we find it like the Irishman's fine horse there. Now we all talk about the value of swine's manure, and with truth, for it is indeed supposed to be more fertilizing than that of any other animal. This being so, why not endeavor to save it, and not actually throw it away in the manner described? If no better remedy presents, just make a temporary cover to the hog yard, of rough boards, or anything that will keep out water, and just supply the pigs with plenty of muck and ashes to work—muck, turf, straw, weeds, leaves, or indeed almost anything of a decaying vegetable nature, and the thing is done—when percussion the next season you will find that, instead of five loads of leached ashes, you will have just four times the amount, and a little better article at that.—*Country Gentleman.*

SAVE EARLY RIPENED SEED.—A gentleman in Virginia found four heads of wheat that ripened fifteen days earlier than the rest of the crop. He sowed them, and has continued to sow them and their descendants, and has produced a variety that ripens this year a month earlier than ordinary wheat. He thus avoids fl and rust. He sells it for $5 a bushel.—*Ohio Farmer.*

MANNER OF ROTTING HEMP IN RUSSIA.—A correspondent of the Southern Homestead writes as follows.

When spreading the hemp out for the purpose of retting, lay the top ends 18 or 20 inches, by which means the hemp will be rotted even. It is well known that Russia hemp always commands from 15 to 20 per cent. more in all marke's than American hemp, owing to its being more evenly rotted.

TOP DRESSING WHEAT AT THE TIME OF SOWING. An intelligent farmer in Mendon, N. Y., informs us that last fall he top dressed part of a field of wheat with fine manure, and whole seed it. Still, he immediately after the seed was sown. On the part so dressed the wheat was a week earlier, and produced *double the crop* as that on the land unmanured. It is true the land that was top dressed was higher and drier than the unmanured portion. On the latter, the wheat winter-killed badly; the crop in consequence was thin and late, and the midge destroyed much of it. Still, he is satisfied that a top dressing of good fine manure gives the young plants a good start in the fall, enables them to withstand the winter better, and brings the crop rapidly forward to maturity, and thus not only increases the growth but lessens the dangers of injury from the midge.
*Genesee Farmer.*

## RHEUMATISM CURED.

*To the readers of the Journal: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to someone who is.*

DR. MORTIMORE, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicans and Druggis's, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paraly zing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent Inflammatory (acute) character, to old drotic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becomig more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated by the usual course of treatment. In its active form, it often proves fatal, or if not also arrested becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwar ds cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cured the proprietor of it after ong suffering and all the usual remedies known hal failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and is success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every ntional mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office, or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a crcular of evidence. The remedy can be had at $5per bottle or five bottles for $20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express or as directed to any plac.s in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address

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Third street, opposite Journal Office,
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☞Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States is he half of the efficacy of thisremedy.

## MARRIED,

On the 21st inst., by Elder W. Crawford, Mr. WM. F. BRYAN to Miss FANNIE J. OLIHAM, both of the county.

DOMESTIC.—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. A. HENDERSON, DELTON H. MAYOTHEE, of this city, to MARY PAULINE, youngest daughter of the late P. Russell Trulee, of Havers raw N. Y.

New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Sept. 23, at the residence of Dr. John Dean, by Rev. J. H. Myers, Mr. WM. RADESKA and Miss UPH LIA BURNYEAT, all of this city.

On the 14th inst., by Dr. A. Adams, at Means. J. & S. MYERS, Mr. ELIJAH BERNSIDE of Garrard county, Ky., to Miss MARY C. CONNER, of Lincoln co., Ky.

## DIED,

On the morning of the 20th inst., at Steubenville, Ohio, (by the late railroad accident on the night of the 16th inst.) Mr. BRYAN ROGERS, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 20th instant, of congestive chills, ALEXANDER A. HOWARD, son of Mathew L. and Elizabeth Howard, aged 15 years.

☞St. Louis and Jefferson City papers please copy.

At her home in Daviess county, Ky., on the 6th of September, 1858, of a brief illness, which she bore with becoming patience and resignation, MRS. MYRA MCATEE, wife of A. G. McAtee, formerly of Nelson co., Ky., in the 36th year of her age.

On the 22d, EUGENE TRABUE, infant son of W. D. and Georgiana Armstrong, aged 2 months.

At his residence near Cassvert, Ky., August 17th, Mr. ALEX. BIVIN, in the 94th year of his age.

## R. R. R.

ALARMING SIGNS OF A SICKLY SUMMER.

THE Summer and Fall of 1858 will be marked in th records of time as the years of great sickness. Any one of the many who have visited the northern portion of this Country for pleasure or business, must have seen that the most malignant and violent forms will prevail as epidemics in sections of our country that have been delayed by the bilious fevers of rivers, creeks, and ponds, and drank by the free ut heavy rains.

BILIOUS REMITTENT, TYPHOID FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE, CONGESTIVE FEVER, INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, BLOODY DYSENTERY, ATTACKS OF VOMITATING will rage with violence in the vicinities of many marshy lands, and where the debris of the watercourd drenchings of the rains have been sufficient. ly violent to produce miasma from decomposition of vegetable or other decomposed matter. In our southern and Western States we may therefore expect the prevalence as epidemic malarious diseases in one or the other of the above named forms; and in order that the public may provide themselves with the proper means to protect their systems against sudden attacks of diseases of any kind, we notify the people of the approach of those maladies. In Radway's Ready Relief you have the preventive. By this Remedy, however violent and malignant, infection and deathly may be the character of the disease, it cannot attack the system of those who have used it freely. A teaspoonful of it in half a tumbler of water, or even a dozen drops in water, is far more efficacious than bitters, or a glass of wine, or other occasions. It will be found to purify down some narrow cross lane, leaving the rats undisputed masters of the field.

A green Vermonter enlisted in the naval service, and was ordered to the deck of a ship, serving the marine in the gangway pacing back and forth with his musket, he accosted him with—"Hollo, Captain, out a shooting *lunes* this morning.

## COMMON DISEASES.

Diseases such as *Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Influenza, Itch of Blood to the Head, Tetter, Ringworm, Itch, Scurvy, Sore Eyes, Coughs, Lingering Coughs, Inflammation of the Bowels and Lungs, Sudden Attacks of Chills and Fever, Sickness and Stomach, Congestion of the Brain, Ion Stroke, Liver Difficulties*, and other painful, debilitating, and enfeebling maladies. The introduction to a person of the system of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments remove the most severe and torturing pain, and, if used according to directions with Radway's Regulators, speedily effects a cure.

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Those who are chronic or inveterate as to be afflicted with Chronic disease, *Breakings out running Sores, Humors, Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sores in the Mouth, Cankers, Boils, Blotches, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Pimples, Blotches on the Skin*, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, are recommended to take the Remedies with the most unshaken confidence in their power to cure these diseases during this sickly cycle unless the blood is poisoned in the Human Body to a degree that all the impurities by Radway's Renovating Resolvent. This Remedy is a quick cure for the above-named diseases, and is the only known Remedy that will completely purify the blood from the system diseases inherited by constitutional transmission. Persons afflicted with scrofula, Fever Sores, or any Chronic disease will be efficiently cured if Radway's Renovating Resolvent is used.

PREPARE TO RESIST THE PESTILENCE.

A great number of those who die from pestilential diseases are suddenly seized in the night or when they least expect it with a shock and are unprepared to resist the first attack of their deadly foe. It is the duties of the apprehensive to throw off the impurities of the blood in time, by such aid as will assist the natural powers of the body to throw off the disease. Such aid will instantly relieve the stomach, liver, and bowels, and cause and deliver you from further harm. Let every Housekeeper, Nurse, Planter, Farmer, Shepherd, and, in fact, all having charge of others, keep a supply of Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators, and Resolvents in their houses. A SICKLY SEASON IS FAST APPROACHING. *Beware of the most Terrible and fatal character will prevail*; but, with these remedies, you can defy the pestilence.

There are no remedies known to Physicians that the public, as a general rule, can rely upon in the successful treatment of the above painful maladies, except Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, as curatives and preventives against attacks of the above named malignant fevers, as the fixed facts. R. R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists and and Merchants every where.

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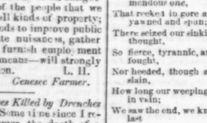

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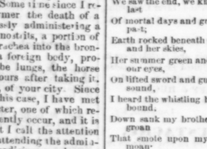

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Are now in receipt of their Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., to which they solicit the attention of the trade. They comprise every thing usually kept in first-class houses in their line. They would particularly call your attention to the great variety of low style goods on hand (many of which originating with themselves), will scarcely be found elsewhere. Short time and cash buyers are especially solicited to an examina.ion of our stock.

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100 ACRES OF LAND, on the Frankfort Railroad between Clore's and Beard's Station, 70 acres of which are cleared and in good repair. The balance is a beautiful site for building, and has a good spring on it, and several nice building sites. Also one at Beard's Station. sep15d&w4t D. W. PRYOR.

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I will sell my Farm, on the Ohio river, 5 miles below Owensboro, containing 473 acres, 250 of which are cleared, and in good state of cultivation. Also, 200 acres cleared and 100 acres under good fencing, all under good cultivation. Address JOHN POPE,
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SILVER SPOONS.—Our assortment of Silver Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons and Forks, which is now very large and complete, is warranted of the best silver and workmanship, and offered at the lowest prices. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
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CONSISTING of brilliant passages from the published and unpublished Sermons and other writings of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, with a memoir by his author. It is a thoughts 4 thoughts and most graphic pictures, revealing the true greatness of the preacher's conceptions—his individuality, and his wonderful power as a writer. Just issued, series. Saint and his Saviour each $1 by mail. His Life and Ministry 50c. Fast Day Sermon 25c.
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We are now in receipt of our fall supply of goods, consisting of all the articles in the Crockery, comprising—
500 crates assorted Queensware;
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50 ca ks English China;
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Also 100 Tea Sets, gold band, very low.
And a large assortment of Fancy articles suitable for the country trade.
We invite country merchants and others visiting our market to call and examine our stock before purchasing, as we feel assured we can offer as great inducements in our line.
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CREAM TARTAR—15 bbls Cream Tartar for sale by
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